

Graduate School for Humanities and Social Science

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WITS UNIVERSITY**

Research Report



Cricket and Politics: An Ethnographic Study of Black Cricketers in Gauteng.

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Research Report and Course Work.

A discourse submitted to the Faculty of Humanities, Department of Anthropology,
University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for
the degree Master of Arts in Anthropology completed under the Supervision of Professor S.
Vawda.

February 2016

Declaration

I declare that this dissertation is my own unaided work. It is submitted for the degree of Masters of Arts in the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. It has not been submitted before for any other degree or examination in any other university.

Lewis Manthata

Day of

2016 / 11/20

Acknowledgments

I would like to express my sincere thanks to my supervisor, Prof Shahid Vawda, for his invaluable support and guidance during the years of my research. I further dedicate this thesis to my mom, Lydia Manthata who passed away on December 2012. Thank you for the selfless sacrifice and support you gave to me. My sincere gratitude and thanks to the members of the Anthropology department for their relentless support and advice over the years. A special note of thanks to my colleagues and students at St Johns College, for their support and undying love for my work and research. I could not have done it without the foundation I got from the two illustrious institutions; Fort Hare and Rhodes University.

My gratitude and thanks goes to the cricket community and individuals who gave of their time in the form of interviews, and their participation in group discussions and debates.

Lastly, I thank Nthabi and Naledi Manthata for their unfailing love, support, and belief in me.

Abstract

The Republic of South Africa has just celebrated twenty years of democracy. Before this, the country had endured more than forty years of racism and apartheid. It was a system designed to destroy the socio-economic progress of the black majority, and therefore leading up to a dispossessed, landless peasants and a proletariat drawn from rural South Africa with very few economic opportunities within the racialized economy. The architects of apartheid used sport to enforce and to legitimise the ruling National Party regime. The game of cricket and the political narrative have long been inextricably intertwined in South Africa. The history of cricket in South Africa reflects the social and political process of the country since the arrival of the 1820 Settlers in the Eastern Cape. The game has been influenced by forces beyond the sports field, more so in post- apartheid South Africa.

Transformation is a topical issue within cricket circles in South Africa and will continue to remain so until there is redress. The study of cricket and transformation can be viewed as a social metaphor that allows for the analysis on socio-economic issues in the country. The main objective of the study is to establish whether the Cricket fraternity has succeeded in reshaping the game, and in contributing to building a new national culture in a democracy. Cricket development initiatives have made a significant impact on the reconstruction of cricket and to a large extent sport. Despite the efforts to level the playing field through development initiatives, the reality of an unequal society continues to determine the 'codes of behaviour and action' of South African cricket.

This thesis aims to show that the game of cricket has struggled to navigate the waters of transformation and change even in post-apartheid South Africa. The paper seeks to understand and analyse the reasons that prevent effective transformation as stipulated by the constitution of the Republic.

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Chapter 1

1.1 Introduction

This study endeavours to situate the voice of Black cricket. It can be argued that cricket, much like South Africa has a history of racial compartmentalisation. One gets the feeling that it is a taboo to talk about race and racism in South African sport. The subject of race, racism and sport in South Africa is a symptom and a reflection of a bigger problem in the South African society. Cricket in South Africa is bound with questions of social class, status, elitism and the ideas of Victorian gentlemen. Merrett (2009: xvii) holds that since the arrival of the 1820 settlers in South Africa, cricket has been a reflection of the country's colonial segregationist history. It is a fact of this country's history that White cricket has often received significant publicity, while that of Blacks has largely been shelved and hidden from the world. What lies hidden is a rich and exciting history that requires exploration and interest, especially in so far as it significantly influences the present day realities of cricket, and more broadly sport in South Africa.

The structural divisions between Black and White cricketers are a reflection of broader socio-economic and divisions between racial groups in South Africa. From the mid-1980 to early 1990s, South Africa entered a new phase as struggles for the democratisation process spread across the different facets and institutions of South Africa. Cricket was not immune to this process. However these waves of transition have always been characterised by racial divisions and inequality. The point is that in spite of the difficult socio-economic history that Black cricketers have been faced with in the Reef (Gauteng) over time, there has been a consistent production of good Black African cricketers over time. Empirical evidence has illustrated that only White cricket has enjoyed government and business support, over time, even after the new dispensation, this legacy continued albeit in different and new forms. For example, even if it appears superficial, given the evident imbalances in our society, it is inevitable that when people think of South African cricket, the names that roll out of people's tongues are Sean Pollock, Jonty Rhodes, Hansie Cronje, Allan Donald, AB de Villiers, Patrick Symcox, Ray Jennings, Neil Mackenzie and Lance Klusner.

Desai (2002; IX) argues that the inauguration of the United Cricket Board of South Africa in 1991-three years before the advent of democracy did not bring about an environment for

redressing the historical imbalances in the game, nor did it include the recognition of the long history of Black cricket. He argues the new cricket board, the United Cricket Board of South Africa, initially represented a continuation of White cricket past. This somehow placed limits on Black cricket as White media and officials only viewed Black history from the time of the inception of the development programme by Dr Ali Bacher in the 1980s. It is argued by many that Bacher's goal was not to de-radicalise cricket but to ensure the readmission of South Africa to International cricket, while apartheid structures remained intact. Yet the History of Black cricket has remained in the forefront of the agenda of the liberation movement. It is fact that the liberation movement and their allies both inside and outside the country continued to question the prevailing ethos of Cricket South Africa around the issues of merit, race and transformation. It is true that from 1997 onwards, there was a change in the national agenda of cricket, and the focus was more of the Africanization of the sport, demographics, development, financial well-being and stability. From 1994 onwards, policy has focussed on changing the face of Cricket in South Africa without addressing the issue of 'power relations' representations and cultures of White cricket in South Africa. This research will show that the cricketers who played on the wrong side of the line in the bad days are the ones sowing the seeds of the future, and are largely influencing policy with regards to issues of selection and finances in the modern day era.

1.2 Research Question

This study will attempt to sketch a broad outline of the development of Black African cricket in Gauteng and what was known as the Transvaal, within a rapidly changing socio-political context. It seeks to investigate whether the transformation process has delivered on its mandate by asking the following question regarding the post-apartheid period;

Is there an institutional relationship between race, class and how players are trained and promoted in South African cricket?

1.3 Theoretical Framework

CLR James begins the discussion by pointing out that cricket like most social institutions is a contested terrain. He writes; "Cricket had plunged me into politics long before I was aware of it. When I did turn to politics, I did not have much to learn" (James: 1963). By this, he was arguing that the game of cricket provided a social platform where racial images, ideologies and contradictions are constructed and contested. James's autobiography, Beyond the Boundary (1963) provides us with the base in which we can understand the relationship between sport and race in the 21st century. Cricket, according to James (1963), inherited a unique racial form, history, identity and tradition. It is quite clear that James's lessons on Beyond the Boundary do not appear that easily as the book is essentially a body of literature which seeks to unpack the complexities of social theory. James seeks to understand cricket as both a sporting form, and a political force. As a part of social formation, James (1963) attempts to make a point that cricket is part of society, it does not exist in isolation. It is people and individuals within a particular historical context and time, with a set of characteristics who play the game. Players therefore bring their experiences and subjectivities to the game. The game of cricket therefore goes beyond the activities of the boundary, it becomes a terrain where racial stereotypes and misconceptions were reproduced. James's publication (1963) provides an opportunity where these reinforced hierarchies about race and class in cricket can be questioned and challenged. The views of James allow us to understand the racial form and structure of South African cricket and sport in general.

It is in this context that James explains his passion for the game of cricket. James skipped school, forged papers and defied his parents only to play a game of cricket. James explains: *all I wanted was to play cricket and soccer, not merely to play but to live the life, and nothing could stop me* (James) 1963; 28. James uses the phrase "deep play", as articulated by Clifford Geertz (1972/3), in his paper on cockfighting in Bali. In this text, Geertz explains cockfighting as an art form, an art form that renders everyday experiences comprehensible (Geertz: 1972/3; 443). He deconstructs this extreme passion for participation in sport by coining the term "deep play". Geertz was more concerned about the social values, moral import and the themes expressed in cultural forms such as sport. In (Beyond the Boundary:

1963:196), James argues that cricket is an 'art form' together with opera, ballet, dance and theatre. In this form, he emphasises the centrality and the importance of the body, its sheer physical form, visual sensuality, which are associated with the game of cricket. According to James (1963: 197), cricket can be compared to Geertz's cockfight narrative. It is a cultural form, a drama which engages its world in a meaningful manner and it reflects the world in which it exists. This thinking has allowed James to put West Indian cricket in a historical context that explains the racial and class based stratifications, and the conflicts and rivalries which arose out of these conditions in the West Indian society. The most controversial question entertains the prospects of the mobility of the racially and economically marginalised, and what led to their prominence and success in West Indian cricket? James answers the question by pointing out to the artistic, dramaturgical qualities, which are embedded in racial overtones, implications and dimensions. He argues that it is in the midst of racial inequality and discrimination the game was played, and this provided a platform where Black West Indian cricketers were visible. James agrees with Fanon that cricket in the colony as a cultural form, comes out of the Marxist traditions of a superstructure determined by a material base. James reinforces Fanon by pointing out that cricket of all the sports is a cultural form which is part of a superstructure of a society reflecting its material condition and its ideologies. James (1963) points out that the culture of cricket is steeped in British tradition, and its ultimate aim was to assimilate the colonised majority into the foreign superior culture. He continues the discussion by revealing that the foundations of the freedom and the emancipation of the West Indian cricket playing majority are intertwined in the very traditions of colonial cricket. He has the following to say "*But at the same time, this culture, liberal and democratic as it was, contained the seeds of its own resistance*" (James; 1963:11). In *Beyond the Boundary* (1963), James's central argument is that the game of cricket became the necessary catalyst for him to understand racism, class conflict, exclusion, and politics. It also provides the platform to synthesise race and cultural hegemony, and how it has continued to be a central part of cricket, especially in the West Indies. James argues that the cultural form of cricket is not just a passive process enacted by unthinking masses, but the masses actively engage this popular cultural form.

James continues the discussion in *Beyond the Boundary* (1963) by reflecting on the tensions and contradictions around the world through the medium of cricket. The victories of the

West Indian cricket majority for James, provides hope for the struggle for change and order amidst the dominating inequality, class, race and social divisions. He contests that society is not a homogenous, self-reproducing system but rather a terrain for social difference with race being at the heart of this inequality. Cricket reflects these tensions, contradictions and racial disagreements which are inherent in the social order. Cricket therefore reflects and reproduces the racial discrimination that already exist in society. The game of cricket, according to James, is a reflection of society. In support of this narrative, James points out that even in their political repression, the West Indian cricketers reproduced and reinforced social hierarchies and the asymmetrical power relations in society. He argues that cricket did not just become a terrain of racial struggles but also a site of resistance and transformative narrative.

James argues that the racial structure and organisation of West Indian cricket, the rise to prominence of the racially marginalized and dispossessed West Indian black majority, provided the black community with the medium of solidarity, collective identity and pride. Their unplanned activism provided them with the opportunity to express a collective sentiment against their subjective oppression (James; 1963:110). In advancing the unique racial formation in West Indian cricket, James (1963:110) refers to a person called Constantine, a cricket star who accumulated enormous amount of wealth, and became a great benefactor of the advancement of the West Indian majority. James refers to this as the symbolic capital of the game of cricket. It was by the means of the game of cricket that Constantine accumulated wealth, and he used his reputation to attract the audiences in Britain and other parts of the globe to point out the plight of his country.

James (1963:55) continues the discussion by pointing out that the significance of what he refers to as the 'moral code' of the game of cricket. This moral code embodies the values of meritocracy, respect for rules and loyalty. James suggests that these noble values are a foundation for a free and democratic society. Therefore, the egalitarian moral code of cricket provides the majority the grounds to challenge inequality and racism. According to James (1963:61), the moral code highlights two contradicting phenomena in the West Indian society, the ideal of (democracy), and the reality of (racism and oppression). More importantly for James, these ideals inspired the exploited Black West Indian majority to stand up for their rights as the citizens of the Caribbean. The democratic sensibility

cultivated by cricket also generated an amazing sense of commitment to social change and a rigid collective discipline required for social transformation. Cricket intensified the absurdity of racial tensions in society. It became a catalyst for change. The most interesting irony to this debate as pointed out by Arjun Appadurai (1996), who asserts that cricket was introduced in the colony to impart values of equality, self-discipline, morality and gentlemanly conduct to the native and different ethnic groups in South Asia and the Caribbean. The effort of cultivating the British moral code and the colonization of the consciousness, also helped to expose the contradictions and the cruelty of British Colonial rule in the colonies. James (1963:66) argues that it is these very contradictions that gave rise to effective opposition. He points out that racial inequalities and discriminations are not so much challenged in sport as they are reproduced, reinforced and even promoted by the dominating racial superstructure. From this, we can deduce that the institution of cricket like many other sporting codes, has failed on its mandate to live up to the ideals of anti-racist inclusive democratic ideals associated to it. More than anything else, James argues that the rituals and practises of cricket have actually cultivated and reproduced racial stereotypes, which have excluded the non-white majority, especially in the South African context. By contextualising the critical relationship between academic excellence and sport during his student days, James (1963) was exploring the western philosophical narrative which seeks to drive to the point that the sporting prowess of black athletes is associated with intellectual and moral depravity. He argues against such a notion by suggesting that athletic excellence is based as much on deep intellectual ability and physical hard work. To support this narrative, it is quite basic that modern media has a focus on the commodification and the 'celebration' of black athletic excellence. The point of argument is that the emphasis on racial difference by the media has continued to reproduce deeply held cultural stereotypes of racial difference. Cole (1996) continues this important debate by suggesting that the cultural commodification of Black athletes by the media has exaggerated their social difference, and this has turned into a condemnation of social deviance on the other. In the South African context, young black cricketers and soccer players have always been associated with crime and delinquency. Without doubt, the same sentiments have been expressed with regards to black African basketball playing athletes in the United States. The critique of James (1963), is less about the game of cricket, but more about the structures of power and pervasiveness of racism that underpins the sport. He reveals the

game of cricket as part of a complex cultural system which finds expression in the celebration and the consumption of symbols and images of racial difference. For James, the rise to popularity of the West Indian cricket culture became a site for liberation and the emancipation of a people who were otherwise restricted and constrained. The broader problem James was trying to illustrate in the book was that cricket has failed to maintain the democratic, non-racial cultural values of discipline and the Victorian moral ethical code that the game stood for. *In Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalisation* (1996), Appadurai following James, highlights the idea that cricket is a 'hard cultural form' founded on a Puritan moral system that changes those who are socialised into it more readily than it is itself changed (Appadurai:1996:90). He argues that as the game of cricket has been transported around the world as a cultural form, it has undergone processes of indigenization and decolonisation thus 'emptying out' the cultural contents of the colonial culture.

1.4 Framework of Analysis

There is a general feeling that the sport of cricket has liberalized post-apartheid, and therefore the environment allows for the mass production of Black African players, while on the other hand, some writers like Jarvie (1985), and Desai (2003), have argued that cricket has largely remained a mechanism of white liberal capital and the extension of racial segregation post-apartheid. The issue is not so much race, but the complex interaction between class and racial dynamics as a base for understanding cricketing history, which is still embedded on the principle and a historical tendency that race remains a class determining factor in this country. I argue that the study of Black cricket and transformation post-apartheid must be understood within the context of a class conflict, ideology, and cultural struggle informed by the historical context of South Africa. Black African people come from a history where regardless of their class position, were systematically denied equal opportunity in economic, political and cultural forms. The argument here is that cricket in South Africa must be understood with the production process and the social relationships formed around the capitalist modes of production. The overwhelming Black majority has been denied their political and basic civil rights through the processes of the law on the grounds of their colour (Desai: 2003; 45). It is critical to ground the analysis on

what Gramsci refers to as "organic analysis"(Gramsci: 1971; 175). At the centre of Gramsci's idea of transformation is a joint perspective involving organic and conjectural dimensions of change. In his translated publication, "*Selections from Prison notebooks*", Antonio Gramsci promotes the view that capitalism maintained control over the working class and the poor through violence, political coercion and ideology. He argues that a 'crisis' occurs when structural contradictions occur within the organic. The organic crisis in South African cricket have largely emerged from the process of wealth accumulation and increased dependency on white minority culture upon the African majority. The other issue is how the subordinate groups attempt to resist the dominant culture. Jarvie (1985:4) holds the view that "it is precisely the value which the white dominant culture places on sport that makes cultural struggle in in the area of sport an important part of movements towards resistance and liberation".

1.5 Methodology

The study shall be a qualitative analysis. Although the study will be largely **qualitative** due to the need for in-depth knowledge on the issues, some aspects of the quantitative approach will be used to display the proportions of the successes and failures of the development of Black cricket. The following distinctive qualitative methods were used; focus groups, key informant interviews, participation observation method and interviews. Gonzalez and Michelle (2008) have emphasised the importance of **life histories** of individuals within a specific historical context. In this particular research, case studies will be done by means of direct observation and semi- structured and unstructured interviewing methods. These data collecting methods will be used to understand former players and current cricketers who are involved in cricket as an interest group. The use of open ended questioning method will be critical in order to generate the flow of relevant data and revoking memories.

1.6 Ethical Consideration

The use of pseudonyms will ensure the confidentiality and the safety of the respondents.

The idea is to protect their identity and the currency (quality) of the data presented (AAA Code of Ethics, 1998). As this is a critical issue within the South African political landscapes, the respondents will be required to sign any consent forms as a measure of protecting their anonymity. Participation will be voluntary and the purpose of interviews will be explained clearly. The interviews will take place in safe, accessible environments.

Chapter 2

2.1 Politics of Sport in South Africa During the Unstable Eighties

Over time, sport in South Africa has created a sense of identity and interconnectness between the different racial groups. For the black African majority, football has always been entwined with the politics of emancipation and liberation. As a social institution, the game of rugby was never inseparable from the larger Afrikaner minority, who used rugby to influence their wider political crusade of Afrikaner nationalism and economic empowerment. As Kathrine Johns (1996) points out, different sports in South Africa have reflected the manipulation of cultural and political patterns in order to achieve socio-political objectives. In her framework, she argues that the challenges of the South African society have been reflected through the medium of sport. The reality is that government used legislation to bring about racism and exclusion within sport, while the liberation sporting movements fought endlessly against racism in sport. The struggle against racism in sport was expressed by (SACOS), the South African Council of Sport. SACOS demands for racial transformation in sport, were not exclusively different from those made by the UDF and the liberation movements, which echoed the need for social change and majority rule. The logic was that all sports happen within a particular political and social context, therefore, there cannot be normal sport in an abnormal society. In South Africa, cricket was happening within a political context of civil conflict and a border war largely based in Namibia (South West Africa)-Angola border regions and in the Mozambique/ South Africa border areas. During the apartheid era, the Afrikaner minority used the game of rugby to forge Afrikaner nationalism, while following a dysfunctional social integration policy and successfully separating the different racial groups. In the effort to promote “nation building” in the new dispensation, the ANC government under Nelson Mandela used sport as a mechanism towards unity in diversity. The cricket world cup in 1992 and the rugby world cup of 1995 in particular were used as constructs of the new national identity and consciousness.

During the eighties, there were a few rebel tours that visited South Africa, mainly from countries such as the West Indies, England (Mike Gatting) and Sri Lanka. These were marked by demonstrations and protests from anti-apartheid activists. Rebel tours were a

response by the White minority to re-introduce South Africa back into International sports as it was following global sanctions because of apartheid. The South African Cricket Union (SACU), made a brave effort to reach out to the majority in the townships. The selection of Shukri Conrad and Vincent Barnes into the all-white SA Schools team (1987) did not however soften the hearts of the majority, who argued that “there cannot be normal sports in an abnormal society”. It must be pointed out that the rebel tours were happening under horrid social and political cloud in the turbulent eighties. At the height of state repression and reform, the South African White liberals funded SACU (under Geoff Dakin, Ali Bacher, Ray White and Joe Pamensky) to bring internal cricket to the much desperate cricket community of South Africa. The significance of these rebel tours was twofold; firstly, it brought much global attention to the political situation in the country in the mid-eighties, and secondly, it became the breeding ground for discussion for non-racialism in cricket and the initiation of the Bakers Mini cricket programme which was rolled out in 1986. In 1991, the different sporting federations formed the National Sports Council (NSC), with the idea of mapping the future of non-racial sports in South Africa. This new organisation replaced SACOS. The new organisation was to normalise and de-segregate sport in South Africa. The key proponents of this movement were Krish Naidoo, Rev Stofile and Sam Ramsamy. These developments were happening within the context of the collapse of the Soviet Union, the deconstruction of the Berlin Wall, the release of all political prisoners and the unbanning of all liberation movements in South Africa by the new state president, FW De Klerk. The efforts by the anti-apartheid movements were supported by the British High Commissioner and anti-apartheid activist Lord Peter Hain, who in numerous occasions has asked Mike Gatting and the British sporting federations not to support tours that were not sanctioned by the ICC and the international community. The last rebel tour of 1990 by the Gatting touring party was marked by boycotts, demonstrations, stay -ins and strikes on cricket grounds all around the country. The tour was not the issue, but those protesting were displaying their disgust for the apartheid system. Gatting and the touring party were greeted with petitions and boycotts in every field they visited. The tour took place against a backdrop of an interesting political environment in South Africa. Nelson Mandela was to be released in the middle of the Gatting tour. The underground movement and the ANC were very concerned about the political climate in which Mandela was going to be freed under. There were calls from Lusaka and from SACOS to cancel the cricket tour. Indeed the Gatting

tour was reduced to four one-day internationals instead of seven, and Nelson Mandela was freed from prison.

As pointed out, there will always be a link between sports and politics in South Africa. While the D'Oliveira debacle of 1968 became the turning point for the isolation and struggle against apartheid sport, SA was expelled from international cricket. However the Gattling tour provided the base for the readmission of South Africa back to international cricket. From the 1960s onwards, the game of cricket in South Africa became a tool to fight the white hegemonic superstructure and it also became a mechanism for the anti-racist solidarity movement as much as it was used by the Apartheid state to racialize and curtail free sporting opportunities.

2.2 The Discourse of the Development Program

The chapter is a clear analysis of an ethnographic study of four major cricket clubs in the Gauteng province. Extensive research and life histories of players from Kagiso Cricket club, Soweto Cricket Club, Mamelodi Cricket club and Attredgville Cricket club were collected over the last nine months. The foundations of the above mentioned clubs have their origins from the national development program under the auspices of the United Cricket Board of South Africa (currently named CSA). In the conversation I had with Dr Ali Bacher, the program was founded on the idea of de-racializing the game, and to broaden the base of cricket by introducing the Bakers Mini program in South African Townships. The vision statement of the then UCB supports Dr Bacher's claims by suggesting that the program was an imperative nursery for cricket in South Africa. The organizational structure of the clubs mentioned fall under the general administration of the Gauteng Cricket Union and the Northern's Cricket Board.

There are many who argue that the cricket bosses of 1986 and beyond, introduced the sport in major South African townships because they wanted to attain the return of South Africa to the international arena. The archive material of Cricket South Africa points out that there were 500 young black, coloured and Indian cricketers when the program started in 1985, but later on in 1993, there were 7000 black African cricketers around South African

townships involved in cricket. Edmond Ntiginca, one of the coaches in the programme, and an ex-Black African national cricketer of the 1970s, agrees that the program was a success in promoting the game, but has not achieved the goal of producing national and franchise cricketers in the Reef.

In the early 1980s the Bakers Mini cricket program was the cornerstone of cricket development in South Africa. It was initiated by Dr Ali Bacher with the intentions of introducing the sport to the majority, targeting children under the age of 10. In the official Bakers Mini Cricket Handbook (1998), Dr Bacher writes:

"Before unity, Bakers Mini Cricket was able to cross all barriers and the UCBSA Development Program became the opportunity for children across all races to be introduced to the game".

The Development program is run from the Cricket South Africa offices under the Directorship of Niels Momberg, who succeeded Khaya Majola who passed away in 2000 because of cancer. The Director of the Development program reports to the CSA board through the acting Chief Executive Officer, Jacque Faul. The office is entrusted with the responsibility of co-ordinating the national development program, coaching courses for communities around the country, equipment, transport, facilities, and youth tours and to transform the game of cricket. Dr Mthuthuzeli Nyoka highlights that one of his biggest challenges as the President of the Gauteng Cricket Union and CSA was "redressing the imbalances of the past, and to help township players to bridge the consequent gaps through coaching and affirmative action". Every single one of the eleven cricket provinces are obliged to follow the code of conduct with regard to the development initiative of CSA. In the interviews conducted, there was a general consensus that coaches were not qualified, and that they spent most of the time co-ordinating buses and taxis. The coaching ability and the knowledge and understating of the Game of Cricket of the coaches was non-existent. The program is also limited because it mostly accommodates boys who live in South African townships, it seldom extended to reach children who live in rural and remote South Africa. Because of the history of the game in Eastern Cape towns like King Williamstown, Queenstown, Grahamstown, and Peddie, the dimension of these country towns was different. The Eastern Province and the Boarder Cricket Union had no choice but to reach

out to these small towns and the surrounding villages because that's where the culture of the game of cricket was rooted. Makhaya Ntini, Monde Zondeki, Brian Ndundzu, Lefty Ngece, Andile Mxenge, Mfuneko Ngam, Osborne Masingata, Thulani Xoweni, and many other fine cricketers were a by-product of these towns which were a colonial construct. The United Cricket Board (UCB) was only supporting a structure that has been reproducing black cricketers for more than hundred years. CSA funds its development program from a variety of sources. One such source is the money generated by international fixtures. Standard Bank Limited, Castle Lager, MTN and Kentucky Fried Chicken are all in partnership to fund the program. In the past, at least 10% of gate takings was channelled to the development program (Standard Bank cricket sponsorship brochure 2008). It is sad that the prices of the tickets for international games and Franchise games is very expensive, and this contributes towards the exclusion of the majority of the South African society from entering the stadiums. John Major and the Queen of England have both visited the Alexandre Cricket Oval, and since their historic visits to the oval and the location, the British Government has continued to make random contribution towards cricket in the township. As a matter of fact, the stadium and the laying of the strip in Alexandre was funded by the British Government. In the early years of the program, the development program organized a bursary scheme where the cream of the crop in the townships were awarded an opportunity to study at schools like Grey, Maritzburg, Hilton, King Edward VII school and other elite cricketing schools. It goes without question that these schools are the custodians of cricket ethos, best coaching and training methods, top facilities and generally a superior education. But the psychology or what one can refer to as the social order reflected in this so called "tradition" of these establishments reflects the expressions of the dominant discourse of British Colonialism and culture. The acquisition of cricket skills also came with a pronounced level of an ethnocentric ideology which translated in to an identity crisis for most black cricketers in top schools.

The argument is that the black African boy at a white middle class former model C school catapulted into the social world of the white cricket order. They are then forced to adopt the symbolism and the culture that manifests in the institutions. I argue that the existing historic schools have not allowed for a new cricket like in India and the West Indies to surface, they have in fact dictated the new culture or the post unity cricket culture from the

top, with attempts to preserve the tradition. The idea of creating a new cosmopolitan cricketing identity in South Africa henceforth becomes a myth. There is no real effort to change or transform the identity of the game, but the values and the codes of play continue to suit the interests of those who control the means of production. The bursary scheme is therefore an integral part of the continuation of the traditional white game which is largely conservative.

2.3 History of Cricket in South Africa and the Colonial South.

Ideas about human equality, progress and democracy dominated Enlightenment thinking in the late eighteenth century. The philosophers and intellectuals of this period acknowledged differences in physical appearances and social customs but maintained that all people were members of a single biological species and joined in a single brotherhood of common humanity (Booth 1988:12). Missionaries and religious men transported the ideas of Thomas Hobbes to South Africa. According to Thomas Hobbes:

“Nature has made so equal...that though there be found one man sometimes manifestly stronger in body, or of quicker mind than another; yet when all reckoned together, the difference between man and man is not so considerable, as that one man can thereupon claim to himself any benefit, to which another may not pretend, as well as he” (Booth: 1988; 12). Drawing from this kind of thinking numerous interest groups, parliamentarians, religious organisations and influential individuals pressurized the British government to ban slavery. Britain banned all forms of slavery in the Empire including the Cape in 1834. In this climate, British colonization emerged as a civilizing mission. Critical to this process is the idea that progress of local communities lay in their assimilation and incorporation as equal British subjects. According to Booth (1988), sport, and especially cricket, was an integral part of the assimilation process. It embodied a perfect system of ‘ethics and morals’.

In Victorian England cricket was seen as a useful tool to morally ‘disciplining colonials’ and inculcating the ideals of manliness and vigour into these ‘*lazy and effete*’ populations. Its spread to South Africa, the Caribbean, Australia, South Asia and New Zealand had an underlying ‘quasi-official charter that was moral and political (Appadurai) 1998; 27.

Appadurai (1998) begins the discussion by highlighting that in South Africa the game came to represent British class ideology in relation to Afrikaner and racist exclusion in relation to

Blacks. By the end of the 19th century, cricket was popular among the Indians, Coloureds and Africans in the Eastern Cape, who developed separate cricket structures and cultures.

Cyril Lionel James was born in the village of Caroni, Trinidad in the West Indies on the 04 January 1901. His family was a network of overlapping groups - teachers, clergy, and shopkeepers. Worcester (1996:4) writes extensively about James, and he holds that the schools were an important influence in creating friendships, ideas and aspirations. Apart from his successful tenure as a schoolboy at the Island's most prestigious school, Queens Royal College, James came into contact with the game of cricket, which had an influence on how he thinks. Finally, his love for books, newspapers, biographies and the literature formed a ubiquitous element in his intellectual and daily life. His schoolmasters and family upbringing were largely successful in their attempts to raise him in accordance to the public school code of the Victorian England. So, matters of fair play, praise for the opposition when they do swell, keeping a cool head when it's tough and so on became critical values to James's upbringing. The public school code was also internalized through the norms of cricket (Worcester: 1996; 10). Apart from school, cricket and books became an important component of his life and upbringing. The colonial authorities introduced the game of cricket in an effort to instil discipline in a potentially disrespectful population. Worcester (1996) held the view that the elaborate rules, distinctive costumes, the parlour room of etiquette seemed like suited to the task of "civilizing" the restless and the discontent. In his book, "Beyond the Boundary", James states that cricket in the West Indies inadvertently became an occasion for regional self-expression and self-organization. This situation can be compared to India, where cricket was used as a mechanism of national identity and emancipation (Appadurai 1996). James teaches that the game became the means whereby the colonial showed his human equivalence to the coloniser. Cricket has different meaning to South Asians, more so those in diaspora in the UK. MacClancy (1996:90) is of the view that the South Asian popular culture celebrates the body and bodily expressiveness or sensuality through cricket. He points out the cultural contradictions that manifest within the Pakistani communities who are trapped in between South Asian culture and the Islamic religious traditions. He holds that the Islamic religious culture is controlled, rule bound and cerebral, and while the South Asian culture transgresses, openly alluding to uncontrollable feelings, sex and other bodily functions. He continues to say "it glorifies physical strength,

beauty and prowess". It mobilises satire, parody, masquerade or pastiche to comment on current affairs, to lampoon the powerful and the venerable, to incorporate the foreign and Other beyond the boundaries" MacClancy(1996:91).

The game of cricket was brought to South Africa by British troops, between 1795 and 1802, when Britain occupied the Cape (Archer: 1982; 80). Archer (1982) holds that British soldier's interest in the game of cricket was informed by the attempt to re-create the English society they had left back in England. We learn that the first cricket clubs were formed in Port Elizabeth (1843), Wynberg (Cape 1844) and Maritzburg in 1851. The first Transvaal club was opened in 1866, while the first club in the town of Johannesburg coincided with the discovery of gold in the reef in 1887. By the end of the 19th century, school tournaments were already organised. Coloured people around the country were participating in the game of cricket. The establishment of cricket federations resulted in tour to South Africa by the British in 1888. The English team played and won two tests against the South African team in the Wanderers Stadium in Johannesburg. The Currie Cup was born from this tour as a result. This was followed up by the formation of the South African Cricket Board (SACA) in 1888.

Archer (1982:81), explains that Australia played South Africa for the first time in 1908-1910, while the South African XI toured England in 1894, 1901, 1904 and 1907. In 1909, South Africa became a founding member of the Imperial council together with the MCC (Marylebone Club cricket Club) and Australia. Archer (1982) makes an important point with regards to Afrikaners and cricket, he suggests that the Afrikaner communities did not play cricket because they viewed the game largely as an imperial British construct with colonial overtones. This attitude was however to change in the 1960s. This was informed by South Africa's international success at cricket, higher living standards and new dominance of Afrikanerdom. All these factors contributed to a new era for Afrikaner Nationalism and a changed attitude towards the game of cricket which was viewed as carrying Imperial overtones. The 1960s wave influenced the Black educated class of the time. According to Desai (2010) and Archer (1982), the period saw a general movement among Black cricketers in favour of unification and non-racialism and there were an emergence of a few Black cricketers like Basil D'Oliveira. The African elites viewed the game of cricket as an opportunity to absorb white culture. Murray and Merrett (2004:10) attest to this idea by

pointing out that the right to vote was attainable in the Cape (for the people of colour), and it was based on their ability to prove their social responsibility and to demonstrate the willingness to adapt to “civilised” norms as defined by the Imperial establishment and own property. It is important to point out that the first African club was founded in Port Elizabeth in 1869. From 1884 there was inter-town competition in the area and plans were mooted to send a team on tour to the UK. In the same year, a Black team from Port Elizabeth beat a White team from Craddock by seven wickets. Murray and Merrett (2004) agree with Odendaal (2003) that African cricketers frequently hailed from missionary schools such as Zonnebloem, Lovedale, Healdtown and many others.

The mining town of Kimberly was where the African petty bourgeoisie really made cricket their own. The names of Black clubs such as the Duke of Wellington and other eccentrics were redolent with British Imperialism. Matches were prominent in the social calendar and they involved some considerable social activity that encouraged an incipient class system within the Black community. The administration positions were sort after and they came from the ranks of the elites such as John Tengo Jabavu, who was the first editor of the independent newspaper *Imvo Zabantsundu*. He was so supportive of the game of cricket that an annual inter town trophy was named after him. It was called the Jabavu Cup. So supportive was Jabavu of the Imperial game that he endorsed a Cape Bill of 1891 designed to restrict “tribal” recreation such as initiation dances. Sir David Harris, a prominent cricket supporter and a Director at the De Beers Consolidated Mines, donated in memory of his diseased cousin, Barney Barnato, the Barnato Memorial Trophy as a prize for an inter-provincial tournament segregated from Whites.

2.4 West Indian Cricket and the Anti- Apartheid Struggle Abroad.

Richards broke all the rules, and tore up the Lords tradition which said that ' hitting across the line' was punishable by the withdrawal of the approving adjectives. This was part of the bigger picture of arresting and defying the existing colonial establishment. According to Sir Richards, the score had to be settled. He wore the colours of the Rastafarian movement, and believed he was sent by the conquering lion of Judah- emperor Haile Selassie, the

Redeemer of Ethiopia. For Lloyd, Haynes, Richardson, Hooper and Viv Richards, the art of batting against Australia, New Zealand and the English was about 'intimidator batting' (Beckles: 1998; 5). This was a real phenomenon for English fast bowlers who were afraid to complete their bowling actions and avoiding to follow through, especially when Viv was batting, with the fear of breaking their fingers, or even getting taken out by a ferociously struck lofted drive over the top. Viv was a phenomenal cricketer, he was a rare commodity to West Indian and common wealth community cricket. To the Caribbean people, he symbolized the struggle against injustice and inequality. He inspired them with his determination his ideological firmness. Beckles (1998), argues that Viv did not discover his political consciousness on the field of cricket, but he was sent by the plantation community of the Ireland of Antigua, the Leeward Islands and the Trinidad and Tobago to redeem their dignity from colonial oppression. Viv represented a psychology committed to subversion and revolution, self- assertion and liberation. He was however criticized by cricket purists from Lords for being unorthodox, hitting across the line and the ungraceful violent attacking of bowlers. He was regarded as technically inadequate and lacking the correctness required by the MCC coaching manual. Viv's intention of hitting across the line was in fact revolutionary, an expression of cultural freedom and the emancipation of his people from colonialism. In the introductory chapter, Beckles (1998: 8) points out that the spirit of independence for Viv was part of his social consciousness as a young man. The discourse of black liberation and global pan Africanism has always been a social imperative for the plantation community. The ritual of the beating African drum re- ignited the spirit of protest and battle against their plantation masters. To Viv and many in the Caribbean, the movement of Rastafarianism embodied the comradeship and the brethren of his community. Through Richards, West Indies cricket culture then, constituted the main theatre within which an intense and transformative democratization discourse developed with regards to the politics of change in the West Indies. Social apartheid in the West Indies was no longer a viable option. It is in this context that the West Indian government and public used the political context of South Africa in the 1950 and 60s to test the depth of their political consciousness against global racism and inequality. In the 1980s West Indian cricket therefore presented a new context for democratic discourse that focused on class alienation within a post-colonial dispensation. Contradicting ideas about transformation

emerged, with the working class considering themselves no more privileged than their Black African counterparts in South Africa (Beckles: 1998; 120).

Different events and personalities provide a framework for revolutionary movements in South Africa and the West Indies during the 1960s ; the imprisonment of Mandela, the assassination of Martin Luther King and Malcolm X, the conversion of Mohammed Ali to Islam, Fidel Castro's defiance of American capitalism, the Cold War and the fact that Angelo Davies had emerged the rebel woman of Black America, while Winnie Mandela and Miriam Makeba had become the 'Queen Mothers ' of the African liberation movement. It was within this ideological and political context the Black African majority in the West Indies and South Africa used the game of cricket to forge a position against apartheid, colonialism and racism. Both communities used the cricket to examine themselves, to look into their histories, and to make choices. To Sir Viv Richards and the West Indian community, cricket and the anti- apartheid struggle were inseparable (Beckles: 1998; 67). To him, any victory against England and Australia, was an extension of the struggle against apartheid. It was indeed a struggle against global racism, slavery, and the exploitation of the black body. Beckles (1998), observes that Sir Viv, like Bob Marley was part of that generation who came to accept their African roots as important to their very being - their existence, and to being Afro Caribbean. It is indeed during this period (1960s) that the Civil Rights movement in America was in full swing, and the movement of Rastafarianism had remained Jamaican until then. With the advent of Martin Luther King, The Black Panther movement and the Black Power movement under Malcolm X, the Rastafarian movement was energized and it became global. It extended its boundaries to the African continent and it was appropriated and embraced by the African liberation movements across the continent. Bob Marley and Sir Viv attained universality and globalized reggae genre, with emphasis on the liberation of the Black man from colonialism, apartheid and imperialism. The West Indian majority confronted the ideologically backward Victorian ideals with the demand for social inclusion and fairness. Very similar to South Africa, the game found its way into the Islands as a cultural import of the white colonial elite. The game divided the slave society by promoting further class cohesion, ethnic divisions and a race ideology (Beckles; 1998:101). By the end of the century, the middle class coloured men had formed their own teams and they were challenging the Black men to friendly games, or even joining white teams in the island. The

Black teams were not invited to the club houses of these coloured and white teams. It was within this segregated environments that institutional and ideological formation of cricket was forged. Both in India, South Africa and the West Indies, the game of cricket became the base for the modern political discourse that attempted to give meaning to political ideals such as nationhood, national identity and social justice.

2.5 Race and Sport Debate

Discussions about race are always complicated with regards to the language used. The idea of race is a socially constructed concept with real social consequences, and not so much a biological phenomenon. In South Africa, the term black includes "Indian", "African" and "Coloured". The three groups comprise the major sample of the South African society and they are part of the previously disadvantaged groups which were oppressed under Apartheid. The term "white" connotes previously legislated advantaged groups in the South African community. Winant (1997:90) points out that the category black is often spoken about as a whole, as a group with a common history of disenfranchisement. These categories are not without problems in South African cricket. Part of my research is to outline what transformation means to different groups of people, and how it can be measured. For the disadvantaged cricket officials across South Africa, transformation and equity means a situation where everyone enjoys a fair and just treatment regarding the allocation of resources and access to opportunities.

Ashwin Desai (2003), highlights that there is a difference between equity and equality; therefore, an equitable treatment of people might entail an unequal treatment of them. This debate on equity and free access to facilities and opportunities has somehow sparked a discussion around the implementation of the different measures of aid and the tool of the quota system in cricket. Desai argues that there are too many structural inequalities in South Africa and the condition does not allow for competition and freedom within the sport. He advocates for systematic change through the quota system in all representative teams in school and professional level. Race continues to be a class determining factor in South Africa and therefore the logic is that there is a contestation for the control of the modes of production by the wealthy and the poor. MacClancy (1996:1) argues this point by pointing out that sport is not just an entertainment adjunct but it is big business and a major

arena for existing racial and political disputes. He holds that the sporting industry is the third largest industry after the demand for oil and cars. Politics and sport are linked, this was the case when Mike Gatting and the rebel British cricket team came to South Africa and they were received by violent anti-apartheid demonstrations. In South Africa, cricket became a vehicle of identity, providing communities with a sense of difference and a way of classifying themselves and others, whether latitudinal or hierarchically (MacClancy: 1996; 3).

To Imperial South Africa, cricket became a marker of an already existing social identity, and also provided opportunities for the creation of new identities, more so for the rural African elite in the Eastern Cape and the urban proletariat in the mines. The central idea is that cricket cannot be understood without reference to relations to power- 'who controlled how the game was organised and played, and by whom, how it ought to be presented and interpreted (MacClancy: 1996:11).

Race has become the most centrally involved construct in the development of South Africa. Constructions of race and racist ideologies have influenced the South African society from the earliest forms of colonial occupation of South Africa. It is fact that the constructs of race changed over time, and the Apartheid government extended the forms of racial exclusion which were already part of a racially divided country and the development of Afrikaner nationalism further rooted the already existing hierarchical construction of the race groups in South Africa. The concept of race is therefore linked to the development of every system politics, sports, and economics and how society is generally organised. This distribution has had specific implications for the development of class structures and racially divided distribution of wealth and poverty. The game of cricket is affected and reflects this social and political condition. In South Africa, especially in the mining towns like Johannesburg, the game of cricket was introduced by the British and it was linked to the imperial agenda of the colonials. Compared to the game of rugby, cricket has largely remained a colonial sport over time, while rugby was stripped of its ideological links to imperialism and it replaced the new links with Afrikaner nationalism.

Booth (1998:106), argues that the game of rugby was a disseminator of the nationalist ideology and was used to by the National Party to promote Apartheid to the international community and to uphold the construction of the superior race. In post-Apartheid South

Africa, rugby has been used by Nelson Mandela and the ANC in the public space to promote the concept of the rainbow nation. Cricket has made an attempt to change the racial composition of the administrative positions, but this change has done very little to bring about meaningful change in the racial composition of franchise and national teams, especially with regards to Black African players. Miles (1989) points out that the construction of racism often operates in the dialectic between individual, institutions and structural forms. He argues that; *"it is institutions like sport that legitimate these actions and embed them in what has become benign practices"*. According to Yuval-Davis (1993:2), racisms must be recognised as forces that breed institutional ambivalence which leads to exclusion, inferiorization, subordination and exploitation of the other.

Yuval-Davis argues that racism is marked by a more subtle covert incarnation as opposed to the more overt behavioural expressions by actors/actor concern. She further highlights that racism is embedded in the major domains of society such as employment, education, health, politics, legal systems and housing. It is this view that race theorists support the view that racism is reproduced in sport and society. Miles (1989) and Yuval-Davis (1993) both agree that the analysis of racism would not be complete without a careful understanding of ethnicity, and how it contributes towards the construction of racism. The unholy relationship between racism and ethnicity have led to the coining of a new term: 'cultural racism' by Yuval-Davis (1993:11).

Harrison and Lawrence(2004) continue the discussion by pointing out that from as far back as the 19th century, there has been a tendency to stereotype Black male athletes as athletically superior while intellectually inferior to White male counterparts. Both scholars have effectively theorised on the race based stereotyping of Black male student athletes at college level in the United States of America. Despite the undeniable success of black sportsmen in the twentieth century, they have been treated badly on and off the field. In the context of cricket both in Africa and abroad, non-white players have often had to negotiate the complex issues of representing countries or sporting codes in which they are culturally, ethnically and racially a minority. It is fact that before the Civil Rights Movement in the States, African American athletes who were members of the Olympic team used the Olympics as a platform for protest against racism within and outside their host countries. It is the historical context of Berlin 1936, Jesse Owens won a gold medal in the face of Nazi

Germany which endeavoured to promote the ideals of the 'perfect Aryan race'. The victory by Black athletes in Germany severely undermined Hitler's racial purity propaganda (Smith: 2006; 62).

By the 1960s, the Civil Rights Movement in America had already captured the imagination of the minority. Cassius Clay who later converted to Islam (Mohammed Ali), questioned the participation of Black Americans in the Olympics, he argued that it revealed the hypocrisy of the American public at the time. He protested against the draft, and was too aware of the inequalities and the discrimination embedded in the American society. The protests against White America were further displayed by Smith and Carlos, American athletes who collected their medals from the podium shoe-less as a symbol of their protestation against racism in the 1968 Olympics. In as much as other athletes from different races wore Black barrettes and made black power salutes in support of Carlos and Smith, the International Olympic Committee argued that politics cannot be part of the Olympic Games (Witherspoon 2008:132). This analysis of the racial discourse of Black athletes around the globe in the 20th century has become an imperative because the academic community in South Africa has failed to document the lived experiences of Black African cricket and rugby players since the turn of the 20th century. Lawrence (2005) points out that Black student athletes in the States have voiced concern that racism has manifested in Black student athletes being stereotyped as more athletic but less intelligent, and this has led to the denial of leadership positions on and off the field. In the South African context, one could argue that the same logic applies to the lack of appointment of Black African coaches and captains to high performance academies, franchise teams, and at first class level.

Cashmore (1982; 135) points out in his research on Black athletes that Africans in Britain felt they were victims of a social stereotype that they are 'reckless' and thus not reliable with significant advertising campaigns or within leadership roles. Black athletes in the UK have felt that they have been ignored in terms of sponsorship, endorsement deals and media attention. Cashmore (1982), highlights the construction of gender in British sports, and how the process has further alienated and disenfranchised men, who complained that female athletes are viewed in terms of their sexual attractiveness. Black women complained too that they were less marketable than White female athletes. Joyce Maduka, a sprinter who competed in both the Sydney and Athens Olympics, has argued that because of her

Blackness she has been overlooked in terms of publicity. *'If I had blond hair and blue eyes they would love me'* (Ismond: 2003; 151). The general feeling that permeated was that both Black male and female athletes are subjected to same levels of prejudice and discrimination within the sporting structures in the UK. The exclusion of Black athletes is also perpetuated by implied language by public media; the description of Black athletes as being predisposed to athleticism with 'natural' dispositions towards strength and speed. The perception created by this assumption is that athletic skills are innate to those with Black skin.

Cashmore(1982) and other social scientists point out that the perception is dangerous as it encourages the celebration of 'hard work' by White athletes who are less talented but work harder than their more naturally talented but lazy Black African counterparts. In addition, sports commentators have overtime described black athletes as 'natural' and 'graceful', and White athletes as conscientious and hard- working (Hylton:2009;83). Both Cashmore(1982) and Hylton (2009) points out that while many Black sportsmen have challenged the view point that their African heritage has given them an edge over their White counterparts, a good number of them have drawn a positive line from the idea Blackness is in disposition towards athleticism. These achievements on the sports field by Black athletes have further promoted the notion that Black people are not suited to intellectual pursuits.

2.6 Theories of Sport

Cashmore (1990:100), argues that cricket and its social world is an inseparable part of the larger society. The reality in the South African context is that there has always been a link between sport and the wider social, economic and political factors. It will be effective to view South African cricket and the sport in general from a dualistic framework: Cricket is seen as a social institution in which the political forces are at play, and where the positives and the not-so- good factors of society are reflected. The second strand of the framework attests to the continuation of the ideological and the cultural imperative which manifests in the socio-political imperatives in the interest of those who control the modes of production. The two positions of this framework contradict each other but at some point overlap and crosscut each other. It is the aim of this project to draw these two themes together and to illustrate how they connect to the complex political economy of cricket, and how the

process impacts the articulation of aims and objectives in the broader idea of transforming cricket in post - apartheid South Africa. It is a historical fact that the rich heritage of Black rugby and cricket sporting organizations has not been equally documented as the history of White sport. Odendaarl (1988:194), supports the above mention fact by pointing out that there is generally no documentation of Black sporting history under colonialism and apartheid, and this has subsequently promoted a widely held belief that Africans have no real rugby and cricket history. This historical inaccuracy was further promoted by fact that African sport was afforded a subservient role in the bureaucracy of the apartheid controlled sport. In her thesis, Katharine Johns (1995:10) uses Archer and Bouillon (1982:43) to point out the "intimate relation" that existed between sport and the apartheid machinery. The apartheid system determined the social and the economic environment which conditioned the sporting arena:

"Bycurtailing black access to education , urban residences, wealth and travel....the Nationalist government necessarily stunted the natural development of sport and dealt a crippling blow to the attempts of black players to improve their standards of play and organization"(Archer and Bouillon , 1982:43).

The argument presented by both commentators is that cricket under Apartheid failed to integrate and to bring about the social cohesion because of the political forces which promote separatism and divisions based on race. Archer and Bouillon (1982) point out that sport in South Africa has always been a contested political domain. It is imperative to point out that sport in South Africa has always been subjected to Apartheid legislation and the underlying basis of segregated sport has always been racial and not ideological.

This particular trait of racial sport has made South Africa susceptible to pressure from the international community. The Board of Cricket in India was the first of many sporting federations to impose sanctions on South African cricket. It was indeed cricket and the Basil D'Oliveira affair that provided the impetus for the global opposition apartheid sport and the total onslaught and isolation of apartheid South Africa (Cashmore, 1990:164). Allison (1993:7) points out that it took the institutionalization and the articulation of the isolation policy through the Gleneagles Agreement of 1977 for sports administrators to consider the possibilities of multi-racial sports in South Africa.

2.7 Affirmative Action in South African Cricket

Commentators and writers in South Africa have conceded that affirmative action has achieved nothing more than "the lowering of standards and the promotion of historically disadvantaged players". Most quota system programs in South African cricket have been plagued by problems created by the effort to relieve the guilt and to be politically expedient. The White paper on sport (1997:12), articulates that the concept of sport is for every South African and it is based on the values of equity and access, which can only be realised through a concerted effort of integrated programmes that will include people from disadvantaged communities. Indeed, in terms of the transformation in South African cricket, at the heart of Cricket South Africa values and operation, is the goal of contributing through cricket to transformation, reconstruction and nation building in society. The exercise is about restorative justice and reconciliation.

Basson (2007:5) justifies the Affirmative Action policy from a moral and ethical point of view; "The transformation road embraces the choice made to transcend the divisions, strip off the past and make things right between those who have been locked in an adversarial relationship ". The Affirmative Action policy has remained largely controversial in cricket circles largely because of the concerns about the lack of change and delivery in various areas of cricket, particularly in the highest levels, where provincial and national teams remained largely white. In November 1998, the federation of cricket, The United Cricket Board of South Africa adopted a Transformation Charter, which had two key elements.

- 1) That it was the moral duty to ensure that cricket grows and flourishes among the truly disadvantaged of its society, with the recognition that the majority of disadvantaged people come from the country's Black African communities.
- 2) The commitment to promote and develop cricket among Black African people at all levels of the game (Basson: 2007; 8).

Basson (2007) motivates that the competitive advantage of South African cricket lies in the existing rich historical traditions of the Coloureds in the Cape, Africans in the Eastern Cape, among Whites across the country and the vast unexplored Africans in the Northern townships of Soweto, Sebokeng, Mamelodi, Soshanguve, Dayveton and the Greater East

rand. Basson's provides the basis for affirmative action as a moral and political imperative in South African cricket.

2.8 Majola, Player, Coach and a Patriot

There is a misconception that sport development amongst blacks in sports such as cricket and rugby is a recent phenomenon in South Africa. Mission schools in the Cape have produced some of the finest leaders, both in politics and on the field of play. Amongst the most outstanding of these leaders were Eric Majola and his son Khaya. The chapter focuses on Khaya, who came out of the township of New Brighton in Port Elizabeth, played 17 seasons of cricket in the UK. Khaya Majola's philosophy was that the values inherent in the game of cricket could give the youth the life skills required in the New South Africa in the early 1990s. When he joined the development office of the South African Cricket Union in 1991, he brought with him the experience of playing cricket in harsh environments, a hands-on approach and a passion for Black people and the game of cricket. Majola had come from a background of deprivation, growing up in the dusty streets of New Brighton Township in the Eastern Cape. He embraced the ethos of the United Democratic front (UDF) in the 1980s, which were about making South Africa ungovernable in order to bring an end to the Apartheid system. Bacher and Majola who were once enemies, found themselves in the same office as part of the agreements of the unity talks in 1989. Khaya played a significant role in changing the face of cricket in the country, and in starting the development programme in disadvantaged areas.

The Soweto cricket community has profound stories to tell about the late Khaya Majola. Gordon Templeton, who is now chairman of the club, recalls his first contact with Khaya;

"I felt I was in the presence of greatness. He was small in stature but very imposing. As young men at the time, we were aware that he was heavily connected to the state, he dined with government ministers such as Essop Pahad, Minister Stofile and Balfour. The former apartheid operatives were scared of Khaya, one almost got the sense they were polite towards us as township boys because of their fearfulness of Khaya. He was a great man indeed"

Desai (2002) and Odendaal (2003) have commented extensively about the Majola Family within the context of African sport during the apartheid era. Khaya Majola was born in the dusty streets of New Brighton in Port Elizabeth in 1953. His Father, Eric was an outstanding cricket and rugby player who represented South Africa in both sports. Khaya played a significant role in the transformation of cricket in the 1990s. Khaya was a proponent of the slogan “no normal sport in an abnormal society”. This ideal that brought him into a political confrontation with authorities during the late 70s and 80s. Majola rallied political opposition against the Mike Gatting English Rebel tours, which eventually failed because of political pressure. Odendaal (2002:186) points out that Khaya idolised his father and dreamed of emulating him. He was not a great success at rugby, where his physical attributes counted against him. It was at cricket where he showed his niche. In 1969, Khaya represented the John Passmore eleven at the tender age of 19, and he proceeded to play for the Derrick Robins XI in Soweto (1974), under the captaincy of Clive Rice. Khaya represented the Black South African team at the age of 35, having led the Eastern Province senior team for more than a decade. The National party government allowed a move towards multiracial sports in the 1970s, but the White clubs sustained institutional racism where they refused to serve drinks to players of colour on their turf, Odendaal (2003:184). Majola was particularly critical of this process that reduced Black players into stooges and participants in their own oppression. According to Khaya (Odendaal: 2003; 185), the Group Areas Act defied the idea of a multiracial country. The idea of unity was a sham, and Black players were just there to help White South Africa to get readmitted to International sport. Majola’s political commitment to the freedom of African people torpedoed any possible chance of him becoming a cricketer of international standing. Before his death in 2002, Majola was instrumental in fast tracking Black cricketers into representative cricket. Majola was never a believer in window dressing, he insisted on Black cricketers twice harder than their white counterparts, and actually making teams on merit. Majola was the brainchild behind a cricket bursary system and scholarships for Black players to leading cricket schools. Khaya coached Soweto Cricket Club in the 1990s. He threw himself wholeheartedly to the club when he took up his new position as Director of Development for UCBSA at the time. He brought a lot of confidence into the burgeoning cricket culture in South Africa’s leading township. The club achieved remarkable strides during Khaya’s tenure. Each December he would take the team to the hills outside Alice where they played in the annual Slaughter of

the Sheep village tournament that had been organised by the people of the Eastern Cape region for over a century. “You must honour and cherish your roots” Khaya would tell the Soweto Boys. In 1995, Majola took the township side on an overseas tour to Britain, where they played against public school teams and village clubs which were rooted in the cricket tradition. The team played 14 games, won 13 and lost 1 game. Khaya persuaded sponsors like Standard Bank and MTN to generously sponsor development projects throughout South Africa. By the time of his passing, Khaya had created a network of 11 regional development managers throughout the country, and this ensured the participation of 200 000 boys and girls from disadvantaged backgrounds in the game of cricket. Odendaal (2002:193) points out that men and women such as Kedi Tshoma, Hossain Ayob, Imtiaz Patel, Niels Momberg, Giuliani Bland and Conrad Hunte, were equally committed to the ideal of spreading the game of cricket with Khaya. In an interview held with Hossain Ayob, he had the following to say about Khaya Majola and the development programme;

“Khaya’s idea with the development programme was to overhaul the system, he wanted our people to break out the psyche of poverty by creating opportunities through cricket” To his credit, Majola built cricket ovals in Soweto, Umtata, Port Elizabeth (New Brighton Township), Langa Cricket Ground(Cape Town) and the Khaya Majola Oval in Umtata(named after his death)”. (Interview held at the Lenasia Cricket ground in September 2012). Khaya subsequently passed away in the 2000 at the tender age of 47; he is survived by his wife Cynthia, his children, Vukile and Siphokazi.

2.9 Gauteng Cricket Board (GCB)

The Gauteng Cricket Board (GCB) is one of the eleven affiliate member of Cricket South Africa (CSA). The GCB thus participates in the in the affairs of Cricket South Africa in terms of its structures and protocols, business and strategic confidentialities. A total of 52 clubs participate in 18 leagues administered by the GCB. Gauteng Cricket Board is in partnership with the North West Cricket Association to make up the Lions Franchise. Amateur Cricket in Gauteng administers all cricket that is played in the following demarcated areas: Soweto, Kagiso, Johannesburg North and South, the West Rand, the Vaal and Alexandra. In keeping with the CSA transformation charter, the GCB has appointed 50 coaches and administrators

on a contract basis to coach in schools and clubs in the following development areas: Soweto, Lenasia, Toekomsrus, Eldorado Park, the Vaal, Alexandra, and Katlehong. Part of the mandate of the CSA is to provide funding to assist and to support Unions and Affiliates to fulfil the transformation mandate. Alfred (2008) alludes to the fact that Gauteng Cricket Board has spent over R50 million since 1997 to 2008 in the development programme. Together with Wits University and the University of Johannesburg, Gauteng Cricket Board run high-performance provincial academies, which largely receive funding from the Union, the provincial department of sport and Cricket South Africa. The bizhub Highveld Lions academy is based in Potchefstroom and it provides high level care for players in the Lions Academy (both Gauteng and the North West). It is important to highlight that the bizhub academy is the most resourceful and the highest funded academy in the country, but together with the GCB and the Lions Franchise failed to produce a home grown Black African cricketer like Zondeki, Ntini, Mpitsang, Bosman, Ngam, Tshabalala and Tsolekile. Their new argument is that they produced Themba Bavuma, who research has illustrated that he hails from the Western Cape, and has played schools representative cricket for the Cape based province.

2.10 Bakers Mini Cricket / Kentucky Fried Chicken Cricket Project

The KFC mini cricket project has been the cornerstone of Cricket South Africa's development programme. Dr Bacher initiated the programme in 1983 with the intention of introducing and developing the game to the Township youth. In the official Bakers Mini Cricket booklet, Dr Bacher (1999:15) was quoted saying the following about the programme:

“Before unity, Bakers Mini Cricket programme was able to cross all barriers and the UCBSA Development Programme became the spearhead that ultimately led to South Africa's readmission to international cricket”.

The programme was modelled on the West Indian “calypso cricket” or beach cricket. At the time, one of the proponents of the project, the late Conrad Hunte, points out that this model of cricket is designed to be an easy and fun way for teachers and children across races, class and gender to learn the basics of the game of cricket. The current offices of the CSA have some of the amazing pictures of teachers and ten year olds, who flooded the

various Township and international grounds on Saturday mornings. I guess the pulling factor was that the programme was sponsored by the Biscuit company, therefore young Township kids were assured a nice treat of a box of Choice Assorted Biscuits, a white Bakers Mini cricket shirt, cricket bat and ball, and a set of wooden stumps to go with. In the 1995 UCBSA annual cricket report, the Development Director Khaya Majola points out that the R5million sponsorship is the largest donation towards grassroots sport development in the country. He pointed out that the national office can only provide funding through corporates such as Bakers, Form Scaff Budget and so on, but the actual business of developing Black cricketers is the responsibility that lies with the respective provinces. The programme had to ensure that young South Africans across colour lines play cricket together without any political and economic boundaries. The situation in modern day cricket context in South Africa paints a different picture. The game is largely rooted in the ranks of middle class White males, who have the economic means to sustain primary institutions of the game. Having observed the replica of the Bakers Mini Cricket project (KFC Mini cricket project) at the Wanderers and in Benoni, the idea of living together and playing together as envisaged by CSA and business South Africa is somewhat flawed. The reality is that both Black and White kids who shared the field at the Wanderers on that Saturday morning and afternoon returned home to vastly different socio- economic realities. The cricket field therefore cannot be seen as the mirror and the reality of real South Africa. It becomes the flash point of what a non-racial South Africa ought to be. My interviews and observations reveal that the children on the Field in Benoni and the Wanderers do not attend the same level of schools, and they do not meet in any other place on a social level but the cricket field. It is quite interesting to see the big wigs of Gauteng Government, CSA, and Gauteng Cricket and corporate sponsors walking around and getting media attention for the wonderful job they are doing to “keep the children off the street”. I argue that this reflects on what is fundamentally bad about the South African society. The project makes the sponsors and corporates to feel a sense of security, and they then ignore the real agenda of inequality, hunger, poor education, poverty, unemployment and HIV Aids. It is important to point out that some respondents feel that the Bakers Mini Cricket programme became a mitigating factor towards the readmission of South Africa to international cricket.

Chapter 3

3.1 Quotas vs. Merit debate

The debates and discussion on the contested issue of 'affirmative action' has sparked tension since the unity years, especially in the Highveld provinces. The policy is founded on the principle that if there are two players of different races with the same ability, the coach and selectors must choose a Black player. There are differing opinions concerning the matter. In the interviews and investigations held with first class cricketers at SCC and Mamelodi Cricket club in December 2012, Black players argued that team selections were biased in favour of Whites. Black cricketers of Soweto in particular stated that they were given enough opportunities to bat or to bowl in both three day cricket and in the limited overs version of the game. They are given nominal roles. Omphile Ramela relates a situation where in the coach told him that he would be batting at position three for the Gauteng Strikers team against Eastern Province at the Wanderers in a three day game. Upon arrival in the morning, the pitch was dry and flat. It was clearly not going to assist the bowlers, it was a batting paradise. The coach and the captain (who are both White) decided to change the batting order around. Omphile was no longer batting at position three but at seven. From the conversations held with various players, this seemed to be the trend and pattern. When the conditions are favourable, Black players were strategically positioned to play a nominal role in the game, and when the conditions were tough and unfavourable, they were exposed and set up for failure. One player, Sizwe (pseudo name) felt that White players and officials are concerned about the 'dropping standards', more so when the team has Black Players. He believes that the insistence on merit selection is somewhat racist as it assumes an oblivious ahistorical approach that seeks to ignore matters of inequality and racial streamlining orchestrated by the apartheid system. He further argues that White players and administrators portray the attitude that suggests that cricket was not part of the South African political discourse. Sizwe points out *"There is a phobia to recognise race as factor that in the game of cricket in Gauteng"* (interview with Sizwe; Soweto 2013/December). The players relate painful experiences on how they were constantly reminded that they were in the team because of their skin colour. On the other hand, Derrick High, a retired lawyer and legal advisor to Gauteng Cricket, offers a counter argument by suggesting that the quota

system was decisive, anti-progress and racist towards White players. He holds the idea that affirmative action created a culture of entitlement among Black players, and that the standards have dropped.

Omphile Ramela was born in 1988 in Soweto. He was introduced to the game of cricket by Gift Mathe, who was a contracted level 3 GCB coach in Meadowlands, Soweto. Omphile is the second youngest of the three brothers. He never knew his father and was brought up by his mother who is a hard working urban proletariat. Omphi's interest in cricket grew immensely as he played street cricket with friends in the neighbourhood. As young man, he would miss the Sunday Church service and walk for 15kilometres to Elkah Stadium to watch his hero's and role model play club cricket against suburban teams. He was particularly fond of Geoffrey Toyana (former captain of Soweto Cricket Club and current coach of the Lions franchise team). It was during an u11 cricket festival at St Peters School in Sunning hill Omphile got offered a cricket scholarship to this prestigious private school. Upon arrival at his new school, Omphi like many cricketers post unity was faced with a lot of socio-economic problems, and the inability to express himself in English. He has since used the opportunity well, and became the first Black African school captain at St Peter's prep. The headmaster of the school spoke of this young man who excelled above expectations. Moving to senior school, Omphile was offered a sport scholarship to the prestigious St John's College in Houghton, Johannesburg. He again broke a few records as a batsman, and subsequently becoming captain of the College in grade 11. It was interesting to notice that he was once again the first player of colour to be a cricket captain and a school prefect at St John's. Omphile complete his matric at St John's College in 2007 and he attained an academic scholarship to Stellenbosch University, where he was captain of the university first eleven, and the captain of the Boland team. Omphile graduated with an honours degree in economics, and is currently enrolled for a Master's degree at the same university.

The achievements of this Soweto cricketer as a player, scholar and leader are remarkable. The story of Omphile Ramela is synonymous to many a young men who hailed from famous South African Townships and rural towns, attained rugby and cricket scholarships to some of the 35 leading boys schools in the country. Statistics show that there has been little return from this. A very large percentage of these boys have excelled within the school cricket

system, but they have not made it to the top. This is particularly the case in the Gauteng province, where both the province and the schools have invested money in educating young men with the intentions of turning them into franchise and National cricketers. It is disheartening to see that 18 years into the new dispensation, this goal has not been reached. In the focus group interview held with young cricketers who attended good schools and universities of UJ, Wits, Stellenbosch, NMMU and Fort Hare, they had the following to say about the state of Black cricket within South Africa;

- (1) Representative teams have a culture that is not welcoming to Black cricketers, even if they attended schools of a similar culture as their white counterparts. Grants Mokoena points out that the provincial coaches in Gauteng will communicate better with White players than he does with African players “they share the same jokes, they party together and take decisions concerning the team together”.
- (2) White cricketers receive emotional and financial support from their parents and families, while African players use their match fees to support their families. David Selepe, a 22 year old boy of Queens College Boys High, points out that most of his counter parts at school were driving cars in grade 11 already. Even though he backed himself as a cricketer at school, he always found himself in a situation where relied on his White teammates for transport from school to provincial cricket practices. He points out that this situation almost undermined him as a person and as a player. It played out in his mind.
- (3) Most provincial coaches and captains are White, and a very large percentage of selectors are White. The players pointed out that it is difficult to accuse the hierarchies of racism as it is a very difficult phenomenon to prove, but the coaches bat African players in unfavourable places. Sizwe points out that a player would be picked as an opener, but he would not bat anywhere in his usual spot but lower down the order. There is general tendency to set up Black players for failure. They are bowled when the slog is on, they open the batting when the wickets are hard to bat on. “Coaches protect White players” (Sizwe Masondo in a focus group interview).
- (4) The players were disheartened by the remuneration scales, which they argue are racially biased. There is a standard monthly scale dictated by CSA in amateur cricket. Each player earns R8500 a month. The player’s points out the non- White contracts are

topped up with extra money. White players have agents, they represent them well.

Ramela was not holding back on the issue, he argues that this is particularly the case in Gauteng and in many other provinces where amateur departments are headed by non-white directors.

- (5) Even though the quota system was a necessary policy to increase black participation in the game, there was a general consensus from the coaching staff (Black and White) that it breeds lazy athletes who are not motivated to work hard. One coach in particular argues that the worst enemy for talented black athletes was the awarding of provincial and national colours to them on the basis of their skin colour. His point was that the players had the notion that they were more important than the rest of the team, and that the teams need them more than they need to make teams. The idea is that even if they don't completely apply themselves, they would still be selected in teams. There is a tendency for black players to compete amongst themselves, and not with white players. So, the quota system was denounced once again in the focus interview with the players, who argue that the policy undermines their credibility as players. They are always seen as incomplete players who have been included in the Gauteng side because of their skin colour.

Lefa Motloun (pseudo name) provides an alternative argument by critically question the aging white coaching in academies, in senior provincial school and amateur teams. He argues that most of these coaches are a construction of apartheid South Africa, and they could have lost some of their baggage, but they still see African players differently. Lefa's support for the quota is informed by the idea that old White coaches will not voluntarily entertain the transformation idea. They will not select a talented Black cricketer ahead of a White cricketer. A famous international cricketer, who runs a cricket academy in the North, has on a number of occasions expressed strong views about Black players and their batting abilities. He suggested the following; black players cannot make teams as batsmen. They have very limited concentration levels. The art of batting according to the former player requires a stable mind with no socio-economic baggage. He has also suggested that the black mind is designed for soccer and not for cricket. The complex arrangements of cricket require a sophisticated brain which the African would not have. This kind of thinking became the basis for the

reproduction of racist stereotypes that suggest that Blacks are intrinsically not able to bat, but they can only bowl fast. It is important to point out that the pictorial collection at Gauteng cricket reveals the famous cricketer having the 'Transvaal B' team in 1993. He was surrounded by the likes of Jacob Malao, Geoffrey Toyana, Walter Masemola, Neil McKenzie, and Zander de Bryn and so on. One wonders the psychological impact his views has on non-white cricketers at the time.

3.2 The transformation Agenda of the CSA

The transformation policy of the UCBSA (2002) was designed to correct these imbalances, and to provide equal opportunities for all to compete on an equal footing. The system has not been sustainable; it has been based on systems that rely on punitive measures to force representivity. The policy is aimed at making South Africa a truly representative cricket nation of winners. The document is available on the website of CSA, and it impresses on accountability, transparency, productivity and cost –effectiveness. The policy explains CSA's endeavours to redress the imbalances created by South Africa's discriminatory past, and it acknowledges that there will be individuals that by virtue of their race and gender will have been worse disadvantaged than their counterparts. Governments mandate and interference into cricket is both a form of legislation control and an effort to manipulate the game for political purposes. The argument here is that there's an existential conflict between the discourse of promoting the game of cricket for health and participation reasons, and that which seeks to promote excellence and internationally competitive teams. In light of this difficult contradiction of political pressure and excellence on the other hand, CSA has provided a framework where provinces provide training for coaches, umpires, administrators, facilities. Hundreds of school teachers were beneficiaries of this scheme, with the idea that they will impart the skills on the township young. This has been very difficult and almost a failed project because most of the teachers had never played the game. The finer technical aspects of cricket caught up with the project with time. The idea of creating equal opportunities for the underprivileged youths (UCBSA) 2004, has become nothing but a failed project because the officials wanted to create cricketers without taking aspects of the social, culture, economy and the background of the players into cognisance.

The CSA employee who I interviewed reiterated the point that the policy is the only alternative towards real transformation in a multicultural, gendered, ideologically different society. The responsibility of setting targets with the aim of uplifting target groups is the responsibility of Chief Executive Officer, Presidents and CEOs of Unions. The CSA CEO must provide a report on transformation matters to council on an annual basis. The transformation progress is reviewed constantly against targets set in each discipline within the CSA framework, and the following are supposed to be carefully monitored:

- *Increase of Black participation at all levels.
- * Increase in Blacks in senior and decision –making positions on and off the field.
- * Increase of participation and spectator support for cricket in Black communities.

The senior CSA official I interviewed during the national under 19 week during the December holiday in Potchefstroom (2013) angrily pointed out that the development programme of Gauteng cricket and CSA have failed because Black administrators were accommodated in positions where they could not influence policy or promote a sense of ownership of programmes. He points out examples of a ‘paternalistic’ attitude by White officials who claim to know what is best for the locals. Research also exposed differing perceptions and expectations of the development programme. One of the top ranking White officials at CSA, (asked to remain anonymous) pointed out that the quota system was divisive as it creates ‘them’ and ‘us’ situation in teams. It has also created a culture of entitlement among Africans, who were not willing to earn their positions in the teams. In the same debate, one of the provincial coaches pointed out that top down approach created a sense of inferiority complex in Black players, who do not come from opulence and elaborate facilities. Black players are uncertain about the honest commitment of the officials to change and transformation.

The Soweto Cricket club committee points out to me that there are a few players Temba Bavuma, Thami Tsolekile, Pumi Matshikwe, Grant Mokoena and Sizwe Masondo who are making strides in senior provincial teams within the highly racially charged environment.

They however suggested that school cricket in Johannesburg townships is in crisis. In 1998, Imtiaz Patel (Director of Development in the GCB), employed 88 coaches in Soweto, 44 in Kagiso, 24 in the township of Alex. This was supported by an annual sponsorship of one million Rand a year towards the programme. The audit of coaches in December 2013 points out that Gauteng cricket only employs 4 coaches to cater for the population of Soweto. In this situation, the Black child was at a disadvantage. The issue of inadequate facilities, under qualified coaches, poverty, township violence and single parented households were critical in perpetuating the diabolical situation of Black school cricket. The top coaches in the Townships were all given better offers by former model C school, which have outsourced the coaching of lower less competitive teams to “outside” coaches who are not school masters. The bastions of White cricket, the boys schools, have on many occasions threatened to withdraw their participation from Union organised fixture system and provincial weeks as they feel the winning abilities and standards of the Gauteng schools teams is compromised by the emphasis on representivity and affirmative action.

I extended my research on to the composition of the Gauteng schools committee, and I came up with the following findings: The chairman was Mr Matt Minnie from Alberton High; he has been a chairman for the last 25 years. He was equally supported by a committee of eight members, who are in charge of the selection of the provincial schools teams. The convener of selector position is held by Mr Piet Otto from Hoerskool Randburg. He has been part of the committee since 1979. The views of the two Black members in the committee were that any African who spoke aggressively on issues of transformation of the committee and school teams was not voted into office in the next election. Mr Nkagisang points out that in the last five years; there has been an exodus of Black Teachers in and out of the committee, while the White members have remained the same. This is because the total number of White cricket schools outnumbers that of Black schools. In any case, Black teachers never arrive for meetings because they take place at night and in suburban schools. The Gauteng u18 team is the flagship of school cricket in the province, and I discovered that every single one of the six players of colour that made the team of 13 hails from a traditional cricket school. There is no one from the development programme;

Karabo Mogotsi – Jeppe Boys High school

Sakhi Dikgale- King Edward V11 School

Yassin Vallie – King Edward V11 School

Mpheto Bidli- (made news headlines when he got struck by lightning at school in 2013) KING Edward V11 School.

Kagiso Rabada- Saint Stithians College

Shaylen Pillay- King Edward V11 School

I must point out that the structure and the pattern remained the same for the u17, u15 and the u13 team. In a total of 26 players of colour spread in between the four provincial teams, only one came from the development programme. To be more accurate, he represented the Gauteng u15 team as a fast bowler, and he got injured a month before the provincial week. So he never attended the PG Bison u15 week in Durban (2012). The brochure points out that he was replaced by a certain Mayet from Parktown Boys High. I took the brochure of the Coca Cola week of 2002 and a cursory analysis reveals a different story. The Gauteng u18 team of 2002 had the following players of colour in the respective schools;

Ellington Xulu-Phafogang High school (Soweto)

Itumeleng Mmatli -Phafogang High school (Soweto)

Thomas Monareng - CJB high Westbury (Bosmont)

Hloni Mokoena- Phafogang High school (Soweto)

Sandile Masingemi- Ahmed Timol (Azaadville)

Michael Masinga (Queens High)

In a regular interview, Harmony Ntsinga (development coach) holds the view that the death of Khaya Majola marked the ultimate death of Black cricket at club and school's level. Khaya particularly took special interest in the transformation of school cricket structures, teams and club cricket. He encored the success of real transformation in school's cricket. Harmony brings to our attention that the best years of cricket in Soweto Cricket Club was when Khaya Majola played as captain coach. He further points out to the vision of Khaya as a champion of development in the Eastern Cape, a province that produced the likes of Mfuneko Ngam, Makhaya Ntini, Dumisa Makalima, Garnett Kruger, Ashwell Prince, Russell Domingo, Gibbs, and JP Duminy and so on. Upon arrival in the Reef in post-apartheid South Africa, Majola

was instrumental in grooming and shaping the following township cricketers into professionals; Walter Masemola, Jacob Malao, Arnold Somdaka, Steve Tikolo and Maurice Odumbe(Kenyan Internationals who played club cricket for Soweto Cricket Club), Kenneth Mahuwa and the late Billy Mabena.

3.3 Political Economy of Cricket

Richard Lapschick (1975:18) highlights three fundamental points of racially segregated sport in South Africa. He begins the discussion by pointing out that sport in South Africa has been subjected to the influence of apartheid legislation, and sport in South Africa was always a political tool as the underlying basis of segregated sport in South Africa was not ideological but racial. And lastly, the political character of sport made the South African government vulnerable to international and internal pressure: “when the non-whites {and} other nations refused to compete within the framework of apartheid sport ... the National Party regime viewed it as a rejection of their political system and standing” (Lapschick, 1975: xxv). Allison (1993:3) continues the discussion by pointing out that international and local sports boycott against South African sports played a critical role in the alteration of the apartheid government’s doctrine on race and sports. The South African Council on Sport promoted the sports boycott with the following rendition; “No normal sport in an abnormal society” (Penguin, 1989:61). The key discussion is whether the sponsors have embraced the logic of social welfare, black upliftment and the social empowerment of the historically marginalised. Reiss (1989:7) argues that the culture of corporate South Africa, administration and political actors is a rhetoric that does not seek to address institutionalized inequalities. The state has professed the notion of promoting national unity, acculturation and structural assimilation through the medium of sport, however there has not been a financial commitment to support this. Given the existing mobility and economic domination of the white minority in cricket, the indigenisation and the democratisation of the game has assumed the status of the middle class, (Reiss: 1989:78). These contradictions reflect the tensions that exist in the broader discussion around issues of social justice, reconstruction and change in the broader South African society. Sport has fallen outside the formal processes of social welfare and the government agenda of cultural and ideological reproduction of national unity. Desai (2003) argues that the state

has failed to alter everyday life of the citizens through the means of sport by not influencing the public domain through agencies which support development programmes. The Ministry of sport has left the task to federations. He points out that sport is a cultural process which is an adaptive mechanism to social change, and the broader socio-economic change.

To what level has funding from sponsors and donors contributed in the transformation of cricket since the beginning of democratic South Africa? Foster (1993:106) responds to this question by illustrating that modern sport in South Africa has become an economic activity, which is highly commercialised and sold like any commodity on market for consumption at profit. The sponsorship and the funding of development programmes in South African black residential areas has always been shaped by the legacy of the past. Archer and Bouillon (1982:168) point that the inequitable funding from both the state and private bodies has directly affected the development of facilities and players in the township. There has been an unholy relationship between business and corporate social responsibility. In South Africa, the political climate cannot be divorced from business and corporate social responsibility. Most corporates have purported the highly politicized misconception that sport creates a new identity and by association a new South Africa, therefore it is morally correct for them to fund sporting initiatives. The argument here is that business bodies have funded the cricket development programs in the Gauteng Cricket Board with ideas of marketing and tax purposes, not for philanthropic reasons. Companies have used cricket sponsorship to promote and advertise their respective companies with the aspirations of further generating revenue and a good public relation reputation. Even so many sponsors since 1994, the development programme of cricket has not produced cricketers of national and international standard. They have succeeded in popularising the game, and further creating some type of dependency and “welfarerism” in the townships. People in the township played cricket for the Bakers biscuits, free T-shirts and sponsored clothing. This culture of hand-outs has promoted a horrid culture of dependency and non-self-reliance in Black and Coloured clubs throughout the country. When development ceased to be the buzz word in the early 2000s for corporates, there was little money provided for cricket, and most township clubs folded. This was the case with Rockland’s Cricket Club (Bloemfontein), African Bombers (Umlazi), Dan QeQe’s United Cricket Club in Port Elizabeth (Zwide Township), and few clubs in places like Eldorado Park, the Vaal and Pretoria.

The game has been viewed as a bourgeoisie game for upwardly mobile economic and political elite in the South African context, more so in the 21st century. Appadurai (1996) observes that the commercial face of cricket has prevailed as the dominant conception of the game in the modern era. However, the deeper analysis of the game over time has revealed the development and the production of unequal power relations, as well the contest between them. Apart from the ideas of consolidating the idea of the nation-state in the 20th century, cricket has acted as a medium of political and social struggles in the post-apartheid epoch in South Africa (Appadurai; 1996: 89). In South Africa, the game has been appropriated and organised by the economic, social and political elites from the early days of colonisation. Appadurai (1996) points out that during the colonial era, cricket played an important role in forging ideas about Britain and Britishness, and by extending the nation's imperial role in the colonial world. The developments of cricket as a cultural form within the British mining elites in South Africa 'helped the ruling class to cohere as a distinct social group' (Scalmer; 2007: 435). The development of the identity of this social class relied on the emphasis of exclusion and inclusion. Scalmer (2007) continues the discussion by pointing out that the class dynamics were produced and reproduced by the formal game of cricket, were underpinned by the inculcation of a particular moral logic; play with the team, keep stiff upper lip... not denounce failure; be generous to opponents, and congratulate them on their victories (Scalmer;2007:435). It is the teachers who have played a critical role as 'apostles of muscular Christianity' by instilling the virtues of team work and fair play, the very values that have become the base for British national identity and patriotism in South Africa.

The development of the game of cricket in South Africa must be viewed against the background of a broader economic, social and political context in the colony. The developments of the game are inextricably linked to the growth of capitalism, segregation and the idea of transforming human beings into producing labour intensive subjects (Scalmer:2007;440). Appadurai (1996:93) notes that cricket was seen as an ideal way to socialize natives into new modes of intergroup behaviour and new standards of behaviour. This involved the inclusion of the ideals of manliness and disciplinary practice which was to transform the "lazy and effete natives". According to Appadurai (1996), cricket became a powerful form of organising the colonial power relations within new nation-states. In certain

situations, cricketers from nation-states such as D'Oliveira and Ranjitsinhji (Ranji) played for Britain outside their countries of origin. Both the Indian and South African born men had to reinvent their racial and social identities in order to fit in to the new culture which still identified them as part of the colonial project. In colonial South Africa, cricket became a mechanism to re-arrange the power relations by removing agency from black players with the aim of creating a labour force that was consistent with the notions of racial superiority of the white minority in South Africa. There were systematic contradictions in the colonial project which was aimed at civilising the black majority- the lack of basic facilities and the radicalised economy locked the black population into conditions of material poverty and inequality. Desai (2002), points out that the lack of facilities and the inaccessibility to main stream economy effectively created both an economic and a racial boundary around the game of cricket in South Africa.

The oppressive laws which supported the marginalisation of the black majority from the game of cricket gave rise to a subaltern solidarity which had both an internal and a transnational character to it. In C.L.R. James's (1963; 237) words, the black and Indian majority in South Africa and the sub-continent recognised the ability of cricket as a mechanism for political mobilisation and solidarity. It's a fact that the sense of political support and solidarity of the black majority by the West Indian. James has the following to say;

"Cricket was therefore a means of national consolidation. In societies very conscious of class and social differentiation, heritage of slavery, it provided a common meeting ground of all classes without coercion or exhortation from above" (C.L.R. James: 1963).

According to James, cricket served as a metaphor for the political struggles against conquest and colonialism in the West Indies. The game became a vehicle for political mobilisation and solidarity. It is in these terms he support the rebel tours to South Africa because they would have a world- wide publicity which would expose the irrationality and the cruelty of the apartheid system. The West Indies cricket community has overtime supported the solidarity movement in and outside South Africa through the game of cricket. In the aftermath of a post-Apartheid South Africa, Sir Vivian Richards cautioned the ICC against the re-admittance of South Africa as a test playing country without making sure that there are

policies in place to make sure that the black majority is playing cricket on an equal footing like their white counterparts.

The Mandela era in South Africa was founded on the idea of reconstructing a broken society through the creation of non-racialism and a common goal towards a nation (Nauright: 1997: 185). The sport became an important means of symbolism towards this goal. The African Cup of Nations win in 1996, the Rugby World Cup Victory (1995) and the successes of the cricket team became an arena for nationhood and the consolidation of the new dispensation by the government of national unity. Through the RDP policy, Nelson Mandela and Steve Tshwete (Minister of Sport), wanted to introduce sporting programmes with the idea of 'keeping the juveniles out of mischief', and as a method of social control in cities and townships (Nauright: 1996; 161). In 1996, Thabo Mbeki (executive deputy president of South Africa), announces that there will be a shift in the macro-economic policy of South Africa, in a nutshell, the country abandoned the Keynesian RDP policy and replaced it with a neoliberal GEAR Policy (Growth Employment and Redistribution). This had a negative impact in the development programs of cricket in South African townships and rural cricket playing towns. GEAR stripped the state redistributive ability, it could not deliver on development programmes and the social welfare agenda which was critical in the growth of the game of cricket. GEAR compromised the ability of the black African majority to participate on an equal footing with their white counterparts. Race continued to determine class and a measure for representation in the national and other representative teams. In the South African context, the commercialisation and the professionalization of cricket in the 1990s and the early 2000s, happened without the active participation of the Black African majority. They were excluded from both the game and the economic activities that come with the game.

This has further contributed to the discussions around transformation: affirmative action selection vs. meritorious selection, which has been a dilemma for the last twenty three years since 1992. The representation of black cricketers in the national team continues to be hampered by the fact that structural inequalities continue to be part of the black majority in rural towns and townships across South Africa. The emphasis is on profit and the survival of the fittest. The perception in South African business was that the inclusion of black players in representative team equals the dropping of standards which will result in the loss of

corporate support and audience patronage. The argument from the left was that the only possible way for the development players to improve is by exposing them to the highest level. This will in turn improve their skill level and their ability to bat for longer periods of time. The last few decades in cricket have seen a power shift from the Marylebone Cricket Club to South Asia (India). This could suggest that cricket was losing its historical identity as a colonial game, and it has now become a global game played in different parts of the world. At the heart of the narrative, the game is intensively commoditised, and its power relations have marked its progress and development both in the world and in South Africa. Cricket has reinforced systems of domination highlighted by structural inequalities, and it has also become the platform where solidarity movements have mobilised against racial oppression and economic inequality. This is seen in India, The West Indies, in the United Kingdom, and post-apartheid South Africa.

Chapter 4: Research Methods

4.1 Data Analysis and Discussion of Results

The unification process within the South African cricket structures was completed by 1993 with the relevant structures and processes established. This meant that cricket would be played and administered under the newly established United Cricket Board of South Africa as the only structure in charge of cricket in South Africa under the presidency of Krish Markedush. The process of unity included the unity of clubs, school structures, and integration of players, administrators and resources. This created an expectation in the quarters of the Black majority that they will for the first time see the emergence of African players in the Protea's team. However, at present, 22 years since the completion of the unification process and the integration of cricket in South Africa, statistics prove that less than 8 black African cricket have made it to national team at test level since 1993. This translates to less than 8%, while the white cricketers have constituted over 80% of the selection. The statistic proves that, in spite of the department of Sports' policies, as well as the constant calls for more equitable representation in franchise, provincial, first class and school representative teams, the movement and the representation of black African players in particular has been a very slow process. The table on page 56 not only affects and influence the perceptions of black African players, but may also have an influence on way the public perceives the pace of transformation within South African cricketers. The lack of visible transformation in cricket has caused some level of tension between the State and the federation. It is without doubt that both structures have attempted to defend their policies and activities in terms of promoting transformation, but the reality is that each has a responsibility towards ensuring that meaningful transformation that reflects the demographics of South Africa in teams at the highest levels with equal opportunities is happening. One of the objectives of this study is to collect an array of perceptions and reactions from the most affected group (Black Africans) about transformation, as outlined by the government Act (1998)- National Sport and Recreation Act , (no. 110 of 1998). It is against this backdrop that the research seeks to interrogate the perceptions (including the enablers and disablers) towards the transformation of cricket in South Africa.

4.2 General Comments on Results of Research.

The age group classification of the respondents began from 18- 70+. The ethnographic study and life histories focused on the age group 18- 30, who were mostly players across the different levels of cricket structures in South Africa. This included school first team cricketers, club players, university students, semi- professional players, Franchise cricketers and National players. The other groups targeted by the study included coaches, administrators, board members and key role players in cricket South Africa (CSA). During three year ethnography, the following key questions were asked to the respondents, who varied according to their social standing, education and economic opportunities;

1. Does Cricket South Africa and its structures support transformation and equity?
2. Has CSA done enough in terms of promoting transformation?
3. Is transformation of cricket an imperative in our Country?
4. Are all players treated equally when it comes to opportunities and selection to representative teams?
5. Why is there such a limited number of Black African cricketers in the system?
6. Why are certain groups of people in South Africa resisting transformation?
7. Is the quality of opportunity awarded to Black African cricketers the same to that given to White cricketers in terms of number of overs bowled in a match? Batting opportunities in the line-up which will affect the number of overs a batsmen faces? Leadership opportunities in captaining teams at national weeks and tournaments that receive media coverage?

With regards to whether CSA supported the call for transformation and equity, the 19 respondents out of 22 held the view that CSA had shown very little commitment with regards to how resources have been distributed at club level, at historically disadvantaged schools, cricket boards and tertiary institutions. There was a general acknowledgement of the transformation charter signed in the year 2000, and the policy formulation – ‘Africanization of Cricket’ transformation and equity, however there has been very little visible results at a higher level across the structures and the representation teams of CSA.

While the majority of White South Africans hold the view that transformation and the quota system constitute 'reverse racism', the black respondents argued that the representation of the majority in the national team is a national imperative which speaks to matters of national identity and pride. The respondents highlighted their passion for representing the provincial and national teams at different levels, and the monetary benefits that come with being a Protea. Two respondents saw the franchise contracts as an opportunity for Black African players to escape harsh environment in the township, and as a tool to upward social mobility against poverty. The reluctance to allow transformation to happen is viewed by the Black cricketing fraternity as part of the neo-colonial agenda that seeks to perpetuate the interests of white monopoly capital and racism.

Black respondents, especially players, believed that visible transformation ought to be visible at the very basic level; u/13 national tournaments, school level and representative teams. Respondents have pointed out that even though most teams are coached and administered by people of colour, the quality of opportunity given to Black African cricketers is still largely poor. This is confirmed by the life histories of Omphile Ramela and Sonnyboy Letshele earlier, who reflected on how they batted anywhere from 1-9 in the batting line-up, depending on coaches and powerful captains who are White in most cases. This reflects on the unstable environment that teams have created for non-white players. The respondents argue that the environment psychologically and emotionally sets them up for perpetual failure. Respondents have argued that they are put into teams merely to meet the quota as stipulated by government, not because they deserve their selection. This impacts their morale and freedom in the team environment. This plays out in role play and day-to-day team selections by coaches, who will leave out Black players when given a chance.

The table at the back of the research document reflects on the issues relating to the quality of opportunities given to Black African players. The data is collected from the U19 national Khaya Majola cricket week in 2015. This can be used as a microcosm to reflect on issues of the quality of opportunity and remuneration of contracted players at different levels. An analysis on the data over five days of cricket at all formats points out that at all eleven unions; Gauteng, Northern Gauteng, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North

West, Griqualand West, Western Province, Easterns, Eastern Province, Boarder and Boarder KEI, have failed to provide meaningful opportunities to Black African players during the actual week. The quantitative study on the graph reflects on this pattern. We conclude the following from the statistics provided:

- * Most Black African cricketers were the first option to be sat out or to play reserve, while their White counterparts played all most games.
- * Black Africans selected as bowlers bowled less number of overs compared to their white team-mates. The number of overs bowled by this group was well below the expected average.
- * There is clear evidence that Black African boys selected as batsmen where not given the opportunities equating their ability and skills. The batsmen were batted out of position by coaches. This reflects to their inability to score as many runs as some of their counterparts who bat in the top of the order 5 out of 6 times during the week.

The question remains whether CSA, government and the school system have all done enough in terms of transformation, which would ensure equitable access for all players, especially those from the historically disadvantaged communities. There has not been a consistent selection of Black African players in most representative teams. The respondents pointed out that authentic pipeline to South African sport (cricket and rugby in particular), lies in the school system. However there's a systemic problem with most of these traditional boys schools- they are still predominantly constituted by one race. The best coaches and facilities are still concentrated at these centres of excellence. Apart from Dale Steyn and Mfunego Mgam, nearly every single of the 90 test cricketers who were selected in post- Apartheid South Africa (1994-2016), have all come out of red-brick single -sex schools. Black cricketers must be exposed to these schools as they retain the institutions that make up the game of cricket.

The township is in no position to provide three solid meals for a growing sportsman. The second economy in the rural areas and townships does not provide for specialised skills such as a biokinetists, physiotherapist, a school Nurse, a nutritionists, a psychologist, a dining hall that provides necessary three meals for top sportsman, indoor training facilities to be utilised in the cold winter, opportunities to go on overseas tours and to

play on different conditions and environments, good education, and most importantly, a good support structure. The necessary mentorship is not quite available for both the classroom activities, and for the cricket in the township.

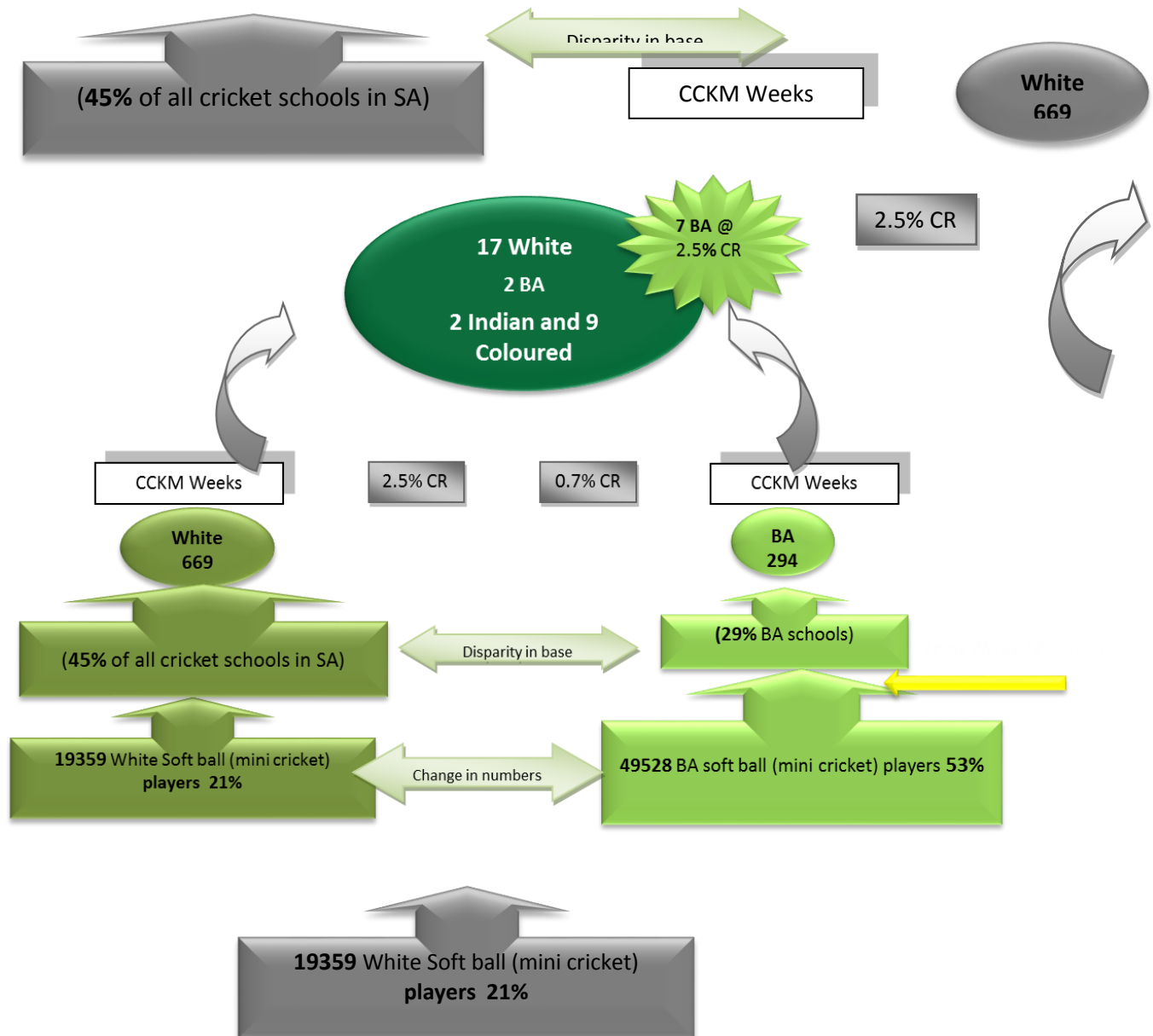
An u14a cricketer at one of South Africa's leading boys schools on average will play close to 100 school games in a year (including festivals and tour matches) , in comparison to a township player of the same age who is lucky to play 10 games in one year. It is quite clear who is most likely to develop and improve his skills. The two respondents who had just completed their grade 12 studies at a very elite government boy's school near Jeppe's town sadly pointed out that they have served the school with distinction but ended their school academic careers with very average results which have not allowed them university entrance , and funding. They argued that teachers viewed them as sportsmen who were not academics; therefore allowing them to be mediocre with their academics because very little was expected of them in the academic sphere. This calls for an attitude change from members of the academy in schools, who have made all excuses for the poor academic performance of young Black African sportsmen in South African elite boy's schools. As Cashmore (1990) points out, there's a tendency of teachers in Britain to categorise young African athletes as academically incapable and inferior, but physically superior on the field of play. Cashmore (1990) points out that the White schoolmates were perceived to be intellectually superior and therefore were expected to take positions of leadership and authority over their "beastly instinctive" men of colour who cannot make rational decisions at critical moments of the game. Hence, they will require someone with a "clear head" to think for them. It is this kind of thinking that exists in most of our former model C schools which requires a paradigm shift and change. Like their White counterparts, Black African sportsmen can be academics and musicians who play cricket and rugby. Universities and most of the elite schools need to encourage and demand academic excellence from African bursary sportsmen. Most respondents argue that a bad dream was sold to them – which they will all play cricket for South Africa one day. The truth is that there are only six franchises in SA. Each one of these can only contract 15 players in a season. The national team only offers 17 three year contracts. As a matter of fact, most Black African cricketers must play the game for enjoyment and most importantly for educational

opportunities. The career of an average cricketer ends at age 32. Education and skills acquired at post- matric level become critical in sustaining individuals who are retired sportsmen or cricketers. Owing to the historical discrepancies of the past, the transformation practices and the education policies within South African cricket should be inclusive of every facet of the player- social, psychological, economically and everything that builds a responsible person fully. There must be a holistic approach.

Participants in this study were critical of the transformation process in the last twenty five years since the new dispensation. Throughout the interviews, there was an attitude of hopelessness, despair and hurt towards Cricket South Africa and Gauteng cricket. Both white and black participants hold the view that there is Black cricketing talent in the province; However, the African side of the population contends that transformation process has only been a window dressing exercise. They point out to “yoyo” (poor) opportunities young Black cricketers have been given on the playing fields, and the asymmetrical remuneration scales which discriminate against the Black players. One responded points out that the coaching officials would rather import coloured players from the Cape at the expense of township Black African cricketers in the province. The responded pointed out to the following players; Alviero Pieterse, Justin Ontong, Shiraad Conrad, Jonathan Vandier, Behardien, Alfonso Thomas and many other cricketers of colour from outside the province (Gauteng). Racial integration across all structures (from under 12 to franchise cricket) of the game in the province is seen as comparison and contest between Whites and Black players, not as part of the unification and nation building process.

There were respondents who acknowledged the positive contribution they have gained from their interaction with White people through the game of cricket; self-discipline, persistence, commitment, leadership skills and most importantly, educational opportunities. They also point out that they have learned the values of working together in a team environment, and the skill of trusting others. The study researches the first-hand experiences of Black cricketers in the transformation process. The sample population included coaches, players in both semi-professional and franchise systems, club cricketers and retired players. The respondents concentrated on the following themes which are critical in the transformation discourse:

1. Lack of support commitment of the GCB (Gauteng Cricket Board), the CSA (Cricket South Africa), business South Africa, and the schools system towards Black African cricket.
2. Racial divide and the emergence of a class divide within Black players



Cricket South Africa transformation conference booklet (2014)

The statistical analysis provided by the official brochures of various cricket school boy and university festivals has shown that relative number of black African cricketers transitioning

from the u19 to semi-professional and then the franchise and national level decreased disproportionately, compared to the other race groups, to the number at high school level.

The aim of this study was to explore the following:

- (1) The low representation of black African cricketers in South African cricket, including the reasons and perceptions for low representation.
- (2) Experiences of career progression of African cricketers in South Africa.
- (3) Insights into a few African cricketer's personal traits and characteristics that have made them successful.

The study included the ethnographies of players with the context of the following themes: Cultural context, representation, player management, mind-set of stakeholders, Institutional structures, senior and junior level experiences, coaching attitudes and traditions, batmen vs. bowler debates. The interpretation of results must be seen in the context of the following integrated approach:

Cricket South Africa transformation conference booklet (20

- Macro socio-economic environment
- South Africa's history
- Cricket as a perceived middle class sport
- Societal changes across all race groups
- BA cricket culture
- Cricket development and transformation



There was a general understanding by interviewees that there were too few cricketers at a higher level, and that there was a limited number of batsmen across the levels. The progress of young African players varies between provinces with the inland provinces struggling the most. The Eastern Cape is still largely seen as a breeding ground of black players, even though there has been minimal support of historic structures because sponsors like Mercedes Benz have withdrawn their support for the development

programmes in the area. The study shows that there are African players across the schools system in the country (with the exception of the Western Cape), but these players are not progressing as expected.

The interviewees agree that there was a performance gap of African cricketers between the junior and senior levels and that this manifested itself after school and upon entering semi-professional cricket structures. Many African cricketers pointed out that they dropped the game because of socio-economic reasons such as; performance pressure, lack of family support, hostile (unfriendly) cricket environment, education, family pressures and team environment.

The literature review has pointed out that Black African people in South Africa have a 150 year old tradition of playing cricket, particularly in the mines and in the coastal towns of the Eastern Cape. The political history of our country has prevented the Black majority from representing their country at national, provincial and semi-professional level. It is accurate to argue that the development initiatives of the late 80s were relatively successful in spreading and popularising the understanding of the basics of the game, but they have not entrenched a culture of excellence which would produce players of national standard and class. The analysis point out that the number of Black African batsmen is particularly low compared to bowlers. Only 10 Black African have represented the national team in all formats of the game since 1992. The quantitative and statistical analysis points out that the relative number of African players transitioning from u19 to semi- professional and franchise / national level decreases disproportionately compared to other race groups, to the numbers provided by the school system and the u19 national weeks. The interpretation of this research in Gauteng must be seen against the context of the South African history, the socio- economic environment, transformation and the perception of cricket as a middle class/elite sport.

In Gauteng, the interviewees pointed out that there has been a very slow progression of Black cricketers in the province since 1992. The athletes pointed out to the performance gaps between junior and senior levels, and that the gap plays out after school upon entering the senior phases of amateur and semi-professional cricket. This pressure culminates to a major drop-out of Black cricketers because of the following reasons: support, socio-economic factors, and hostile cricket environment in the change rooms, playing fields and

poor coaching structures. The cost of equipment was seen as a major factor preventing the progression of young Black African cricketers through the structures. There was a common point between all the Black African cricketers who have represented Gauteng and Transvaal schools (after 1992); they were mostly awarded bursaries and scholarships to attend some of the finest boy's schools in the province. In these schools, they were exposed to the best coaches and the finest methods of practice. In the boarding houses, the township men were guaranteed three healthy meals a day, pastoral and medical support, academic and financial support for tours, extra tuition, clothing and accessories required by a growing young man. The boys are generally exposed the best cricket education and culture at the former model C and private schools. The few interviewees who remained in the townships highlighted the complexities of playing the game in the a hostile environment epitomised by gangsterism, drug abuse (nyaope, marijuana, coke), HIV/Aids, broken homes without male role models and financial support, poor diet and nutrition, crime and poor facilities which are poorly looked after by the municipality. The interview with Sonnyboy (Kagiso Cricket Club) points out that accessibility to provincial training sessions in the suburban schools and the Wanderers stadium was always a challenge because of the volume of cricket bags, accessibility and availability of taxis, distance and time.

In an interview held with Corrie Van Zyl (General Manager of CSA) in June 2014 at the CSA offices, he pointed out that there are few Black African cricketers in the system, and that the acceleration process on non-white cricketers in senior teams is hampered by the coaching personnel who are largely White. He made key points that the presence of an all-White coaching staff (managers and coaches) demands of Black African cricketers to leave their culture at the door of the change room. The change room environments are unfriendly and hostile to Black players who are a minority.

Here's a summary of the structural challenges pointed out by respondents during discussions and interviews:

Socio-Economic: The interviewees pointed out that black African players were always under pressure to support the family structure, more so after leaving school. The demands of the family are that most players had to provide for their younger siblings as most of the family members were unemployed. The young player who is drafted into the amateur systems is now seen as a 'source of income' by the family and the community.

Quality of Opportunities: Most of the elite coaches in the system are white, and have not given the necessary support to African players who mostly come from challenged backgrounds and environments. The respondents pointed out that most semi- professional coaches were most likely going to bat a top order batsman in the lower middle order because there is a lack of trust in the abilities and the skill levels of black players.

Structures and pipeline of development: An u14 cricketer at a traditional cricket school is likely to play 100 school boy games in a year. This excludes club games, tours (both overseas and local) and school festivals. On the other hand, township cricketers only play cricket games during trial games arranged by different provinces to choose representative teams. At most, township cricketers are more likely to play less than ten official games throughout the year. The lack of facilities in local grounds don't allow for inter-township matches to take place. Most respondents pointed out that the maintenance of grounds and facilities in the townships is not seen as a priority by the local municipalities, and the quality of coaches is not very good to produce cricketers who will compete at a higher level.

Team Culture in Cricket: Most coaching sessions at provincial level are conducted by white middle class men who speak English, and unaccommodating to Black players from the township. This cultural misunderstanding founded in the historical narrative of South Africa has produced a plethora of stereotypes and misconceptions about black players, who are clearly misunderstood most of the time. The respondents point out that they are expected to assimilate a team culture which was one- dimensional and biased to the white culture. This has entrenched a horrid culture of black cricketers who have battled with their identities, or who have suffered a cricket identity crisis leading up to an inferiority complex affecting their ability to perform.

Quota System: Both African coaches and players have mixed feelings about the quota system. Most players from the model C system feel that the system undermined their ability, and degraded them before their white counterparts who were at school with them. They hated the idea that they were making teams because of their skin colour, not their ability and skill level. On the other hand, retired players reflected on their experiences and believed that the coaching structures and the cricket environment in general suited the agenda of white cricketers, therefore the only mechanism to institute and force change is the quota system.

4.3 Successful cases in transformation

Based on the analysis provided by the study, the following enablers have been identified; The five successful players identified, **Khaya Zondo, Eddie Leie, Omphile Ramela, Temba Bavuma and Kagiso Rabada**, have common social characteristics that have enabled them to consistently perform at an elite level, leading up to their selection in either the Protea's or the SA "A" team.

Support Networks and Family structure: The above mentioned players come from stable homes with both parent's present in their lives, and taking interest in their academic and cricket development. Even though they have all been awarded cricket bursaries to elite schools (Westville Boys High, Potch Boys High, St John's College, St David's Marist, and St Stithians College), four of the five players come from middle income homes where parents are professionals and have a university education. The support of the family structure has allowed the players to emotionally express themselves, and to access some type of good coaching paid for by the parents. The parents have provided the necessary mentoring and support to ensure that they succeed in any career they choose. Every single one of the above mentioned cricketers has had a Black role model in his career as a cricketer. The role models who were mostly ex-players have assisted the players to navigate the difficult and challenging path of a black cricketer in an unwelcoming environment.

Equipment and Facilities: The cost of equipment is a challenge for disadvantage to communities. The above cricketers were sponsored and supported by brands such as Gun and Moore, Kookaburra, Sunridge and other major cricket brands. They pointed out that some of the basics were provided by their families in addition to what the different sponsors provided. Every top school in South Africa has an indoor facility, which can be used at any time of the year, including the cold winter months. This is in inclusion of the specialised coaching, video analysis, physiotherapy and biokinetics structures that a young player has access to at any given time in the year.

Education: The cricket development of the above mentioned players is supported by the quality of education they received at model C schools and elite private schools. This has given the players another option in the later years of their lives should they not choose

cricket as a career. Three of the players have university degrees from UNISA, WITS and Stellenbosch University.

Exposure to the game/ cricket exposure: Most successful players have a profound history of watching the game and its politics on multimedia, television, social networks and books. They have immersed themselves in the game.

4.4 History of Marginalisation and exclusion

One of the cricketers who played representative cricket under Khaya Majola was Sonnyboy Letshele from the Township of Kagiso. He was a successful case in the late 1990s as he came from a challenged background. Sonnyboy was born in Kagiso in 1982. His story illustrates the problems faced by many Black children in South African townships and rural towns. Sonnyboy was not the most gifted in the classroom, but in the interview held with him at the Kagiso Cricket Ground, he points out that he played all levels of representative cricket with Graeme Smith and that he scored more runs than any other member of his team. He passionately reveals that he scored a century against North Gauteng in the Coca Cola Nuffield cricket week in 1999, but to his surprise he was not selected for the South African schools team. I took it upon myself to investigate the events of Potchefstroom in 1999, and the records illustrates that Sonnyboy had actually scored two hundreds and one fifty at the week, and taken more than 8 wickets with his leg spin. The following players were selected ahead of Sonnyboy, Stephen Cook, Chad Baxter, Dewald Senekal, Con de Lange, Graeme Smith (South African Test Captain), Jonathan Trott (England), Thami Tsolekile, and Zwelibansi Homani. It is important to observe that each of the White cricketers mentioned have gone on to play international and franchise cricket in different parts of the world.

Like many young cricketers in various townships, Sonnyboy took to cricket because of the 'food' and the eats such as biscuits and oranges that were provided by Bakers through the White coaches who ran the development programmes in the location. He came from a broken household headed by a mother who was unemployed. It is logical to say that Sonnyboy like most Township cricketers in his situation relied heavily on the eats provided by the cricket coaches for sustenance. He points out to me that his selection to a cricket week meant two very significant things to him; the first thing was that he was travelling out of Kagiso and he would be sleeping in a comfortable bed with a fair level of privacy, the

second and most important was that he was guaranteed three good meals a day (interview, August 2012). Sonnyboy points out that the “Menner” (name used by non-white cricketers throughout South Africa to address Khaya Majola) looked after him. He pays tribute to Khaya and he points out that if he was alive, the State of Black cricket would have been different today. Sonnyboy explains that he played his last schoolboy game in the year 1999. Khaya organised him a visa to go and play club cricket in England. He had the following to say;

“I had no identity document; there was no time for me to get a passport and a visa so as I could travel to Devon, South of London. We were sitting in Khaya’s office when I explained myself that I have never had an identity document. Khaya immediately instructed his personal assistant to call the Minister of Sport in Pretoria, and when that was done, he instructed me to go to the home affairs department in Harrison Street in Johannesburg. Within two hours, I had a passport, a visa, a work permit and an identity document”
(Interview, August 2012).

The winter of 2000, Sonnyboy played club cricket in Devon for many seasons to follow. Sonnyboy relates a very painful story that when he was playing his final game in King’s College before returning home for the summer season in August, the chairman of his club pulled him off the field to inform him about the passing of Khaya Majola from colon cancer. *“The flight back to South Africa for Khaya’s funeral was long and lonely, it was painful”*. Sonnyboy has always resented the open but silent racism and preferential treatment that existed in Gauteng cricket. He points out to me that if the playing fields were level and the coaches and selectors were not biased, he should have played for South Africa like his counterparts, Smith, Trott, and Rudolph. He remembers a very humiliating incident where a very famous national u19 coach painted Mpho Sekhoto with white paint on his face for failing to clean his cricket shoes at the high performance centre in Pretoria. Sonnyboy lives 45 kilometres away from the Wanderers stadium. He highlights that he was always given transport money by the cricket union to attend practises and games, but he at times used this money to buy soap, tooth paste, food for his household and the occasional beer. He honestly informs me that the team was often late for departure because they had to wait for him and Brian Mathebula from Alex to get to the Wanderers, which was a departure point. He explains the attitude of the Gauteng Strikers coach at the time as cruel. He did not

understand what we had to go through every time we were expected to be at the game. The Taxis were at times late, or on strike. Kagiso is almost 50km away from Johannesburg. Sonnyboy states that for him to be able to be on the earliest taxi out of Kagiso, he had to wake up at 3am. He was always tired, hungry and not ready for the match. The situation was made worse when they were travelling further to Benoni, Potch, or Pretoria,

When asked about his school life, he showed no concern over the fact that he dropped out of school in grade 9. He however mentions that he was promised a place in the senior representative team. He did not see any reason to continue with school. Sonnyboy points out that whenever anything goes missing in the change room, the Black cricketers were always a point of reference and suspicion. He explains to me that he had a polygraph test for a lost lap top and cell phone belonging to Shukrie Conrad. Between 2001 and 2010, Sonnyboy has only played one Lions day night game, where he batted 9 and did not bowl. He lives in Kagiso, unmarried, unemployed with two children who are in the UK to a British mother. It is quite vivid that Sonnyboy's dreams were not fulfilled. He was eventually deported out of the United Kingdom, where he lived illegally without the legal documentation. From my conversations with Sonnyboy, there were promises made to him and many other young Black cricketers who came from disadvantaged backgrounds, he feels they were used, they were part of a project. I almost got the sense that he hates the game and its existing superstructure. He concluded the interview by pointing out that he has no mercy for Gerald Majola with his corruption court case because he has betrayed and failed Black cricketers when it comes to transformation and representation.

The classification and the categorisation of South Africa into racial populations was established during apartheid to legitimise and legalise racial segregation. Black Africans have consequently suffered from racial labelling. Cricket South Africa and the government hope to reach a stage where race does not play a role in team selection but on merit. The politicians were hoping for representative teams which reflect the dynamics and the broader South African society. The key question is how far is South Africa from reaching this goal since 1992? The table below will point out that only six Black African cricketers have played test cricket for South since 1992.

SA Test Caps (since re-admission in 1991)

The debut number reflects the order in which the player was selected to represent South Africa since re-admission in 1991.

(This is also the number displayed on the player's shirt and cap).

- *List of players who have represented the Protea's team since readmission (1991-2014).*

Debut number	Name	Versus	Venue	Start Date
1	Kepler Wessels	West Indies	Bridgetown	18/4/1992
2	Mark Rushmere	West Indies	Bridgetown	18/4/1992
3	Andrew Hudson	West Indies	Bridgetown	18/4/1992
4	Peter Kirsten	West Indies	Bridgetown	18/4/1992
5	Hansie Cronje	West Indies	Bridgetown	18/4/1992
6	Adrian Kuiper	West Indies	Bridgetown	18/4/1992
7	David Richardson	West Indies	Bridgetown	18/4/1992
8	Richard Snell	West Indies	Bridgetown	18/4/1992
9	Meyrick Pringle	West Indies	Bridgetown	18/4/1992
10	Allan Donald	West Indies	Bridgetown	18/4/1992
11	Tertius Bosch	West Indies	Bridgetown	18/4/1992
12	Jimmy Cook	India	Durban	13/11/1992
13	Jonty Rhodes	India	Durban	13/11/1992
14	Brian McMillan	India	Durban	13/11/1992
15	Omar Henry	India	Durban	13/11/1992
16	Brett Schultz	India	Durban	13/11/1992
17	Craig Matthews	India	Johannesburg	26/11/1992
18	Daryll Cullinan	India	Cape Town	02/01/1993

19	Pat Symcox	Sri Lanka	Moratuwa	25/8/1993
20	Clive Eksteen	Sri Lanka	Moratuwa	25/8/1993
21	Gary Kirsten	Australia	Melbourne	26/12/1993
22	Fanie de Villiers	Australia	Melbourne	26/12/1993
23	John Commins	New Zealand	Durban	26/12/1994
24	Steven Jack	New Zealand	Durban	26/12/1994
25	Rudi Steyn	New Zealand	Cape Town	02/01/1995
26	Shaun Pollock	England	Centurion	16/11/1995
27	Jacques Kallis	England	Durban	14/12/1995
28	Paul Adams	England	Port Elizabeth	26/12/1995
29	Herschelle Gibbs	India	Calcutta	27/11/1996
30	Lance Klusener	India	Calcutta	27/11/1996
31	Adam Bacher	India	Durban	26/10/1996
32	Mark Boucher	Pakistan	Sheikhupura	17/10/1997
33	HD Ackerman	Pakistan	Durban	26/2/1998
34	Makhaya Ntini	Sri Lanka	Cape Town	19/3/1998
35	Gerhardus Liebenberg	Sri Lanka	Centurion	27/3/1998
36	Steve Elworthy	England	Nottingham	23/7/1998
37	David Terbrugge	West Indies	Johannesburg	26/11/1998
38	Boeta Dippenaar	Zimbabwe	Bloemfontein	29/10/1999
39	Mornantau Hayward	England	Port Elizabeth	09/12/1999
40	Pieter Strydom	England	Centurion	14/1/2000
41	Nicky Boje	India	Mumbai	24/2/2000
42	Neil McKenzie	Sri Lanka	Galle	20/7/2000
43	Mfuneko Ngam	New Zealand	Johannesburg	08/12/2000

44	Justin Kemp	Sri Lanka	Centurion	20/1/2001
45	Claude Henderson	Zimbabwe	Harare	07/09/2001
46	Andre Nel	Zimbabwe	Harare	07/09/2001
47	Justin Ontong	Australia	Sydney	02/01/2002
48	Ashwell Prince	Australia	Johannesburg	22/2/2002
49	Graeme Smith	Australia	Cape Town	08/03/2002
50	Andrew Hall	Australia	Cape Town	08/03/2002
51	Dewald Pretorius	Australia	Cape Town	08/03/2002
52	Martin van Jaarsveld	Bangladesh	East London	18/10/2002
53	Jacques Rudolph	Bangladesh	Chittagong	24/4/2003
54	Alan Dawson	Bangladesh	Chittagong	24/4/2003
55	Charl Willoughby	Bangladesh	Chittagong	24/4/2003
56	Robin Peterson	Bangladesh	Dhaka	01/05/2003
57	Monde Zondeki	England	Leeds	21/08/2003
58	Zander de Bruyn	India	Kanpur	20/11/2004
59	Thami Tsolekile	India	Kanpur	20/11/2004
60	Hashim Amla	India	Kolkata	28/11/2004
61	AB de Villiers	England	Port Elizabeth	17/12/2004
62	Dale Steyn	England	Port Elizabeth	17/12/2004
63	Charl Langeveldt	England	Cape Town	02/01/2005
64	Johan Botha	Australia	Sydney	02/01/2006
65	Morné Morkel	India	Durban	26/12/2006
66	Paul Harris	India	Cape Town	02/01/2007
67	J-P Duminy	Australia	Perth	17/12/2008
68	I Khan	Australia	Cape Town	19/03/2009

69	JA Morkel	Australia	Cape Town	19/03/2009
70	F de Wet	England	Centurion	16/12/2009
71	R McLaren	England	Johannesburg	14/01/2010
72	WD Parnell	England	Johannesburg	14/01/2010
73	AN Petersen	India	Kolkata	14/02/2010
74	LL Tsotsobe	West Indies	Port of Spain	10/06/2010
75	Imran Tahir	Australia	Cape Town	09/11/2011
76	VD Philander	Australia	Cape Town	09/11/2011
77	M de Lange	Sri Lanka	Durban	26/12/2011
78	RK Kleinveldt	Australia	Brisbane	09/11/2012
79	F du Plessis	Australia	Adelaide	22/11/2012
80	D Elgar	Australia	Perth	30/11/2012
81	KJ Abbott	Pakistan	Centurion	22/02/2013
82	Q de Kock	Australia	Port Elizabeth	20/02/2014

Temba Bavuma, Stephen Cook, Kagiso Rabada, and Rileigh Rousseau are respectively the only two players to be awarded test caps for the 2015/16 cricket season. This takes the total to 84. The adoption of the Transformation Charter (1998) by Cricket South Africa is a significant design to increase the number of black people involved in the sport. Two of the ten 'thrusts' of the Charter points out the intention to redress and representivity, and democratisation. This is however not supported by the number of black African cricketers selected since 1992 by CSA. The analysis points out that only less than 6% of black African players have been selected since 1992. This is clearly inconsistent with the Charter which seeks to commit the federation to the eradication of institutional racism by provision of resources, overall participation of South Africa including the poor, and the spreading of the culture of the game. It is imperative to racially categorise players because it is the only proxy that can be used to understand and document the progression of disadvantaged cricketers because of apartheid and historical inequality. Transformation targets are an

important part of the vision and policy of CSA and a constitutional imperative. All provincial and national teams must have four black players. The term “black” has been seen as problematic by the black African majority as it is general and inclusive to Coloured, Indians and Africans. The argument is that the term fails to recognise the historical fact that Black African majority suffered the worst under apartheid. The transformation targeting policy has resulted in controversy. The Andre Nel/ Charl Langeveldt in 2008 has epitomised this conflict. The controversy has continued to haunt South African cricket with the recent selection debacle between Kyle Abbott and Philander in the 2015 World Cup semi-final in Australia. Kevin Pieterse, Grant Elliot, Jonathan Trott and Hardes Viljoen, are examples of elite South African cricketers who have argued that the transformation process has hindered their chances of playing international cricket, and subsequently left for New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

The success of the transformation policy lies in the ability of players performing to the standard of cricket required, otherwise the entire process becomes a ‘window dressing’ exercise. Before the 2014/15 season, most Black African players who played representative cricket were bowlers who batted very low in the order. The batters who were selected by franchises to fulfil policy requirements, have had poor and below standard batting averages for the last 20 years. This has subsequently changed in 2014/15 season, with Omphile Ramela, Temba Bavuma and Khaya Zondo ending up in the top twenty list in four day (Sunfoil) franchise league. The question of access to equipment and individual specialised coaching plays a major role in the development of good batsmen. Most African players cannot afford the rates of level 3 coaches, who are mostly based in affluent areas, and the expensive training equipment required to succeed at a high level. The performance of Indian/Coloured batsmen has however remained on par with that of whites for the last twenty years. How does cricket compare to rugby in national black representation since 1992?

Protea's

84 cricketers have been capped since 1992

8 black African (6%)

11 Coloured (11 %)

3 Indian (2.2%)

68 White (81%)

Springboks

Have been capped since 1992

15 black African

28 Coloured

243 White

NATIONAL TEAM REPRESENTATION SINCE 1992

Black African Proteas

- 1 Aron Phangiso
- 2 Eddie Leie
- 3 Kagiso Rabada
- 4 Lonwabo Tsotsobe
- 5 Lungile Bosman
- 6 Makhaya Ntini
- 7 Mfuneko Ngam
- 8 Monde Zondeki
- 9 Thami Tsolekile
- 10 Thandi Tshabalala
- 11 Themba Bavuma
- 12 Victor Mpitsang

Black African Springboks

- 1 Akona Ndungane
- 2 Bandise Maku
- 3 Brian Mujati
- 4 Chilliboy Ralepelle
- 5 Gcobani Bobo
- 6 Hanyani Shimange
- 7 Jongi Nokwe
- 8 Kabamba Floors
- 9 Kaya Malotana
- 10 Lawrence Sephaka
- 11 Lionel Mapoe
- 12 Lwazi Mvovo
- 13 Odwa Ndungane
- 14 Oupa Mohojé
- 15 Siya Kolisi
- 16 Solly Tlabilika
- 17 Tendai Mtawarira
- 18 Tim Dhlane
- 19 Tonderai Chavhanga
- 20 Trevor Nyakane

White Bafana Bafana

- 1 Andrew Tucker
- 2 Bradley Carnell
- 3 Brett Evans
- 4 Calvin Marlin
- 5 Craig Bianchy
- 6 Darren Keet
- 7 Dean Furman
- 8 Dillon Sheppard
- 9 Eric Tinkler
- 10 Gary McNab
- 11 Gavin Lane
- 12 George Dearnaley,
- 13 George Komantarakis
- 14 Glen Salmon
- 15 Grant Young
- 16 Hans Vonk
- 17 Hilton Jordaan
- 18 Ivan McKinley
- 19 Keryn Jordan,
- 20 Marc Van Heerden
- 21 Mark Anderson
- 22 Mark Fish
- 23 Matthew Booth
- 24 Matthew Pattison
- 25 Mike Rowbotham
- 26 Neil Tovey
- 27 Neil Winstanley
- 28 Peter Gordon
- 29 Phil Evans
- 30 Pierre Issa
- 31 Ricardo Nunens
- 32 Roger de Sa
- 33 Rowen Fernandez
- 34 Shane McGregor
- 35 Steve Crowley
- 36 Tony Coyle
- 37 Wade du Plessis
- 38 Warren Lewis
- 39 Wayne Sandilands

Source from Facebook (2014/January/ 15) - National representation of the Bafana- Bafana, the Springboks and the Protea teams according to race.

Chapter 5. What is to be done?

5.1 Recommendations

There's a great need to focus on enablers and addressing the challenges faced by Cricket South Africa. The biggest challenge is to ensure the reduction of the performance gap between white and black players, and to open the pipeline more for African players. It is quite evident that the white population in South Africa is dwindling, and that more than 80% of the South African population is Black African. Cricket has no choice but to embrace its clientele based on numbers. This is critical to the survival of the game in the future. The following integrated approach holds the key to a transformed structure that is non-racial and allows South Africa to perform at high level without any compromise to standards;

Leadership

All key role- players have to have a buy-in on issues of change and a transformed representation. CSA must put clear goals with monitoring systems in place. These must be managed by recognition for progress and consequences for non- compliance.

Funding

There has to be three pronged- approach by business South Africa, department of sport/education and the federation (CSA). The state has the constitutional imperative of providing facilities and grounds at schools and clubs, while the federation must provide clear programmes and courses for coaches. Corporate South Africa through their corporate social investment funding must provide a support structure for both government and the federation. The funding model must be biased to the historical disadvantaged communities.

Centres of Excellence

The nature of the game is that it's a middle class game which requires resources and high levels of coaching and a holistic education of the individual. The identification of these centres must be based on their ability to provide for the academic, cultural and intellectual development of players from a disadvantaged background. In the townships, centres of excellence must be a central point for – coaching, facilities, accessibility, playing opportunities and the general physical condition of athletes.

Psycho-socio-cultural management

There's a great need to integrate black players into the superimposing white structure of cricket. This can be done through the education of both white and black players on issues of diversity and difference. This player- centred approach must seek to develop the players in totality. The 21st century game requires players who are diverse, cosmopolitan and respect "the other". There is a need to educate and workshop key stakeholders like coaches and managers to create an all –inclusive environment for everyone. The respondents pointed out to the importance of family support, mentors and how this breeds disciplined, hardworking, confident players. The chapter on Khaya Majola reflects on the life of this extraordinary man who dedicated his entire life to cricket, with focus on Black African cricketers during the post-1994 period in South Africa. He mentored Makhaya Ntini, Herchelle Gibbs, Robin Pieterse, Monde Zondeki, Linda Zondi (current chairman of selection) Lawrence Mahatlane (SA under 19 coach), Geoffrey Toyana (Lions Coach), and many other players of colour from different parts of South Africa. It is therefore important for the federation and the State to pay attention to the process of transformation policies and implementation. In terms of the development of the game of cricket in historically disadvantaged communities, it may be useful for the government and the federation to join hands in funding facilities and supporting highly qualified staff. Having followed players for more than three years, the following are key for a successful transformation projects in South African cricket: good coaches, solid education, equipment, support networks, Black role models, guidance and support, and the willingness by the privileged class to share skills, resources and knowledge. Both the CSA (Cricket South Africa) and the department of Sport, and Education commit meaningful resources to the townships and disadvantaged areas.

5.2 Solutions

- Cricket bosses must commit to timelines and targets for Black African cricketers.
- There has to be a structural change with regards to demographics in Model C School teams, especially at primary school level because they are critical pipeline centres of excellence.
- CSA board must design measures to monitor implementation

- Department of Sport and Education must organise structured school leagues for Black African children in the townships.
- An understanding of different cultures- the game must be established within the cultural context of Black African people.

A vast majority of the respondents conceded that transformation was necessary; while a sample of the white administrators and sponsors argued against it. The question that begs of the latter group is: how can equality in cricket ever be achieved if there is a school of thought, amongst those who hold power and resources, which advocates that there is no need for transformation principles? Given the historical context of South Africa, the transition of 1994 required all societal facets such as economics, sport, politics, sport and education to change. Cricket as a microcosm of the South African society cannot be treated any differently. Transformation is non- negotiable. The literature review of the research shows that CSA has certainly heeded the government's call for transformation within the game of cricket. This is evident from the structures that they have attempted to establish such as the Transformation charter of 2000, a vision document that outlines the broad-based transformation initiatives of the federation and its affiliates. The question remains whether CSA transformation office and its pipeline has done sufficient in terms of ensuring equitable access for all players , especially Black African cricketers. Research shows that there have not been enough Black players selected in representative and the national team. The majority of responded argued that transformation should first be visible at school level. However, whilst this may be the ideal scenario, it is also a challenge because the 30 leading rugby and cricket schools in South Africa are still largely white and predominantly untransformed.

5.3 Concluding Remarks

The research study has analysed the perceptions of the game's stakeholders towards transformation, and the reasons why there are such few Black African cricketers in the system. The recommendations are aimed at providing measures that will correct the imbalances (of the past) in cricket, and to promote equity and democracy in the game. It should be noted that the game of cricket has largely been seen as a white-dominated sport, both in terms of players and its support base, mainly owing to the history of our country and beneficiary for the federation (CSA) to invest academies of excellence in key areas around townships and rural towns. The Fort Hare CSA model in Alice (Eastern Cape) provides a benchmark model going forward. In order to achieve the inevitability of transformation within South African cricket, a paradigm shift on the minds of those who control the resources becomes mandatory.

Last year (2015) , the Minister of Sport asked a Transformation committee, (the Group of Eminent persons) to set goals with regards to transformation and demographic change in the four major sports; rugby, cricket, netball and athletics. The different federations set goals on how they were going to achieve the demographic data and targets by 2016. The Minister was clear that punitive measures were going to be implemented if targets were not met. On the 25th of April 2016, the Minister called a press conference and he announced that the four federations have defaulted on the targets they set, and they are subject to the following punishment from the Ministry of Sport; The Minister revoked the right of the four federations to organise and host international events on South African soil (The Star) 2016/April 25. In his address, the minister pointed out that the majority are running out patience, and there was a five year agreement between the federations, the department of Sport and the Minister, which was not honoured by the federations. On the interview with Xolani Gwala (702 afternoon drive presenter), the Minister firmly argued that there is a lack of will by federations to change. He pointed out that Federations have had 22 years to plan, and to put a plan that seeks to create teams that are representative of the demographics of South Africa. Rugby, cricket and soccer are important role players in the social arena of the South African society. Catherine Palmer (2002;253) points out that these sports are a cultural phenomenon that evokes passion, drives economies , shapes politics , highlights inequalities and underscores national, regional, and ethnic identities. There's a dialectic

relationship between society and sport. The Minister's actions confirm the idea that the game of cricket has continued the (re)production of Englishness and the exclusion of the majority through selection and opportunities. He assured the nation that he will not hesitate to strike the federations of the roll and to end their political connection with the government of South Africa. The discussions in the thesis speaks to broader debates around issues of transformation of the economy , inequality, poverty and the global perceptions of cricket being an elite game for the privilege. Both the Indian and the West Indian majority have used the very game, which was used by the English Victorian elites as a marker of class and distinction to plant the seeds of nationalism and to effect a collective national identity based on beating the colonizers at their own game. In an effort to create a winning culture, the Indian princes ignored factors of class, caste and ethnicity; and meritocracy became the marker of excellence during selection. This allowed the poor underprivileged to share the change room with the aristocrats and the elites. Here lies a lesson for the South African project.

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Year		2015		Age Group		Boys U18		Team		North West																
		Squad Summary																								
Over	First Name	Surname	Race	Bat Skill	Ave. / 100 Bat	Runs Scored	Balls Faced	% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate	Bat Average	Bowling Skill	% Overs Bowled	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Strike Rate	Economy Rate	Surname	Race	Games Played				
1	Sarel	Rossouw	White	Bowling All Rounder	7.8	24	34	2.9%	2.7%	71	4.8	Rossouw	White	Fast	10.0%	25	5	101	3	50	4	Rossouw	White	5		
2	Vian	Maritz	White	WK Batsman	4.5	204	270	25.0%	21.6%	76	40.8	Maritz	White		0.0%	0	0	0	0	###	###	Maritz	White	6		
3	Hlompho	Modimokoane	African	Bowling All Rounder	8.6	0	9	0.0%	0.7%	0	0.0	Modimokoane	African	Medium	7.6%	19	1	99	1	114	5.2	Modimokoane	African	5		
4	Ruan	Haasbroek	White	Batting All Rounder	3.3	236	292	28.9%	23.4%	81	59.0	Haasbroek	White	Off Spin	14.8%	37	12	61	6	37	1.6	Haasbroek	White	6		
5	Jandre'	Dreyer	White	Top Order	3.2	90	150	11.0%	12.0%	60	18.0	Dreyer	White		0.0%	0	0	0	0	###	###	Dreyer	White	5		
6	Ruan	Minnaar	White	Bowling All Rounder	8.0	21	25	2.6%	2.0%	84	10.5	Minnaar	White	Fast	6.4%	16	2	74	5	19	4.6	Minnaar	White	3		
7	Modise	Mahlaku	African	Bowling All Rounder	8.2	40	71	4.9%	5.7%	56	10.0	Mahlaku	African	Medium	12.8%	32	1	64	4	48	2	Mahlaku	African	5		
8	Mbulolelo	Matunda	African	Lower Order	10.2	0	5	0.0%	0.4%	0	0.0	Matunda	African	Medium	6.0%	15	0	78	1	90	5.2	Matunda	African	5		
9	Tumelo	Mokoena	African	Lower Order	8.8	15	25	1.8%	2.0%	60	3.0	Mokoena	African	Off Spin	9.2%	23	1	95	3	46	4.1	Mokoena	African	5		
10	Tshepo	Seroalo	African	Lower Order	10.0	8	20	1.0%	1.6%	40	1.3	Seroalo	African	Fast	12.8%	32	5	128	9	21	4	Seroalo	African	6		
11	Lesego	Senokwane	African	Bowling All Rounder	2.8	107	241	13.1%	19.3%	44	17.8	Senokwane	African	Off Spin	20.4%	51	11	168	9	34	3.3	Senokwane	African	6		
12	Louie'n	Steenkamp	White	Top Order	1.0	33	43	4.0%	3.4%	77	6.6	Steenkamp	White	Legspin	0.0%	0	0	0	0	###	###	Steenkamp	White	5		
13	Tlotlitsang	Makhele	African	Top Order	5.2	39	63	4.8%	5.0%	62	7.8	Makhele	African	Medium	0.0%	0	0	0	0	###	###	Makhele	African	6		
7	African			Totals		817	1248			65		Totals		O	M	R	W	Str.	Eco.							
0	Coloured													250	38	868	41	37	3.5							
0	Indian													<10%												
0	White													10 - 14.9%												
0	Other													>15%												
	Rossouw	Sarel	Potchefst	30-10-1997	Played Right	Bowlin	Left Arm	Fast				971030	Male	White												
	Maritz (Capt.)	Vian	Rustenburg	25-04-1997	Played Right	WK Batsman						970425	Male	White												
	Modimokoane Hlompho	Grenwag	03-10-1998	Played Right	Bowlin	Right Ar	Medium					981003	Male	African												
	Haasbroek	Ruan	Potchefst	18-04-1997	Played Right	Battlin	Right Ar	Off Spin				970418	Male	White												
	Dreyer	Jandre'	Potchefst	25-10-1997	Played Right	Top Order						971025	Male	White												
	Minnaar	Ruan	Klerksdor	16-04-1998	Played Right	Bowlin	Right Ar	Fast				980416	Male	White												
	Mahlaku	Modise	Potchefst	24-09-1997	Played Left H	Bowlin	Left Arm	Medium				970924	Male	African												
	Matunda	Mbulolelo	Saint Conn	27-03-1997	Played Right	Lower	Right Ar	Medium				970327	Male	African												
	Mokoena	Tumelo	Borakanel	17-12-1996	Played Right	Lower	Right Ar	Off Spin				961217	Male	African												
	Seroalo	Tshepo	Saint Conn	22-06-1997	Played Right	Lower	Right Ar	Fast				970622	Male	African												
	Senokwane	Lesego	Saint Conn	24-05-1997	Played Right	Bowlin	Right Ar	Off Spin				970524	Male	African												
	Steenkamp	Louie'n	Potchefst	08-05-1997	Played Right	Top Or	Right Ar	Legspin				970508	Male	White												
	Makhele	Tlotlitsang	Rustenburg	23-10-1997	Played Right	Top Or	Left Arm	Medium				971023	Male	African												

Game 1 - Time																	
Opposition		Border															
No. Bat	Surname	Race	Runs Scored		Balls Faced	% Runs Scored		% Balls Faced	Strike Rate		O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate	Economy Rate
7	Rossouw	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Rossouw	8	4	9	2	18.6%	12	1.1		
4	Maritz	White	47	51	22.6%	15.3%	92.2%	Maritz					0.0%	#####	#####		
9	Modimokoane	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Modimokoane	4	1	7	0	9.3%	#####	1.8		
3	Haasbroek	White	101	142	48.6%	42.6%	71.1%	Haasbroek	1	0	5	0	2.3%	#####	5.0		
5	Dreyer	White	28	33	13.5%	9.9%	84.8%	Dreyer					0.0%	#####	#####		
8	Minnaar	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Minnaar	8.1	2	21	3	18.8%	4	2.6		
DNP	Mahlaku	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Mahlaku					0.0%	#####	#####		
DNP	Matunda	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Matunda					0.0%	#####	#####		
11	Mokoena	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Mokoena	3	0	14	0	7.0%	#####	4.7		
10	Seroalo	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Seroalo	8	1	22	4	18.6%	1.5	2.8		
2	Senokwane	African	24	86	11.5%	25.8%	27.9%	Senokwane	11	3	26	1	25.5%	18	2.4		
1	Steenkamp	White	1	6	0.5%	1.8%	16.7%	Steenkamp					0.0%	#####	#####		
6	Makhele	African	7	15	3.4%	4.5%	46.7%	Makhele					0.0%	#####	#####		
Team Batting									Team Bowling								
Runs									208								
									</								

Game 3 - T20															
Opposition			KZN												
No. Bat	Surname	Race	Runs Scored	Balls Faced	% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate		O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate	Economy Rate
8	Rossouw	White	0	6	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	Rossouw	3	1	12	0	15.0%	#####	4.0
5	Maritz	White	34	30	30.9%	25.0%	113.3%	Maritz					0.0%	#####	####
DNP	Modimokoane	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Modimokoane					0.0%	#####	####
4	Haasbroek	White	17	20	15.5%	16.7%	85.0%	Haasbroek	4	1	7	1	20.0%	6	1.8
2	Dreyer	White	12	10	10.9%	8.3%	120.0%	Dreyer					0.0%	#####	####
no 9	Minnaar	White	10	9	9.1%	7.5%	111.1%	Minnaar	2	0	27	1	10.0%	0	13.5
6	Mahlaku	African	2	5	1.8%	4.2%	40.0%	Mahlaku					0.0%	#####	####
11	Matunda	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Matunda	1	0	5	1	5.0%	0	5.0
11	Mokoena	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Mokoena	3	0	27	0	15.0%	#####	9.0
no 10	Seroalo	African	5	9	4.5%	7.5%	55.6%	Seroalo	3	0	22	1	15.0%	0	7.3
7	Senokwane	African	8	10	7.3%	8.3%	80.0%	Senokwane	4	0	18	3	20.0%	0	4.5
1	Steenkamp	White	22	19	20.0%	15.8%	115.8%	Steenkamp					0.0%	#####	####
3	Makhele	African	0	2	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	Makhele					0.0%	#####	####
Team Batting								Team Bowling							
Runs				110				O	M	R	W	Eco.			
								20	2	118	7	5.9			
												<10%			
												10 - 14.9%			

no

Game 4 - T20															
Opposition			Western Province												
No. Bat	Surname	Race	Runs Scored	Balls Faced	% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate		O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate	Economy Rate
8	Rossouw	White	16	10	17.6%	8.4%	160.0%	Rossouw	2	0	18	0	10.0%	#####	9.0
5	Maritz	White	4	4	4.4%	3.4%	100.0%	Maritz					0.0%	#####	####
11	Modimokoane	African	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Modimokoane	2	0	29	1	10.0%	0	14.5
4	Haasbroek	White	8	9	8.8%	7.6%	88.9%	Haasbroek	4	1	8	1	20.0%	6	2.0
2	Dreyer	White	2	4	2.2%	3.4%	50.0%	Dreyer					0.0%	#####	####
DNP	Minnaar	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Minnaar					0.0%	#####	####
10	Mahlaku	African	4	13	4.4%	10.9%	30.8%	Mahlaku	4	0	22	2	20.0%	0	5.5
11	Matunda	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Matunda	2	0	20	0	10.0%	#####	10.0
6	Mokoena	African	15	23	16.5%	19.3%	65.2%	Mokoena					0.0%	#####	####
9	Seroalo	African	0	3	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	Seroalo	3	0	24	1	15.0%	0	8.0
3	Senokwane	African	32	42	35.2%	35.3%	76.2%	Senokwane	3	0	18	0	15.0%	#####	6.0
1	Steenkamp	White	2	4	2.2%	3.4%	50.0%	Steenkamp					0.0%	#####	####
7	Makhele	African	8	7	8.8%	5.9%	114.3%	Makhele					0.0%	#####	####

Team Batting

Runs91

Team Bowling

O

M

R

W

Eco.

20

1

139

5

7.0

<10%

10 - 14.9%

Game 5 - 50 Overs															
Opposition		Boland													
No. Bat	Surname	Race							O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate	Economy Rate
			Runs Scored	Balls Faced	% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate								
8	Rossouw	White	4	16	7.3%	10.8%	25.0%	Rossouw	7	0	40	0	14.0%	#####	5.7
5	Maritz	White	14	38	25.5%	25.7%	36.8%	Maritz					0.0%	#####	####
6	Modimokoane	African	0	1	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	Modimokoane	5	0	25	0	10.0%	#####	5.0
3	Haasbroek	White	10	14	18.2%	9.5%	71.4%	Haasbroek	6	0	10	2	12.0%	0	1.7
DNP	Dreyer	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Dreyer					0.0%	#####	####
DNP	Minnaar	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Minnaar					0.0%	#####	####
10	Mahlaku	African	0	4	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	Mahlaku	2	0	8	0	4.0%	#####	4.0
7	Matunda	African	0	3	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	Matunda	4	0	19	0	8.0%	#####	4.8
9	Mokoena	African	0	1	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	Mokoena	10	1	26	1	20.0%	6	2.6
11	Seroalo	African	0	1	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	Seroalo	6	1	29	1	12.0%	6	4.8
2	Senokwane	African	24	54	43.6%	36.5%	44.4%	Senokwane	10	3	25	0	20.0%	#####	2.5
1	Steenkamp	White	0	2	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	Steenkamp					0.0%	#####	####
4	Makhele	African	3	14	5.5%	9.5%	21.4%	Makhele					0.0%	#####	####
Team Batting								Team Bowling							
Runs								55							
								O	M	R	W	Eco.			
								50	5	182	4	3.6			

Game 4 - T20															
Opposition			Western Province												
No. Bat	Surname	Race	Runs Scored	Balls Faced	% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate		O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate	Economy Rate
8	Rossouw	White	16	10	17.6%	8.4%	160.0%	Rossouw	2	0	18	0	10.0%	#####	9.0
5	Maritz	White	4	4	4.4%	3.4%	100.0%	Maritz					0.0%	#####	#####
11	Modimokoane	African	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Modimokoane	2	0	29	1	10.0%	0	14.5
4	Haasbroek	White	8	9	8.8%	7.6%	88.9%	Haasbroek	4	1	8	1	20.0%	6	2.0
2	Dreyer	White	2	4	2.2%	3.4%	50.0%	Dreyer					0.0%	#####	#####
DNP	Minnaar	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Minnaar					0.0%	#####	#####
10	Mahlaku	African	4	13	4.4%	10.9%	30.8%	Mahlaku	4	0	22	2	20.0%	0	5.5
11	Matunda	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Matunda	2	0	20	0	10.0%	#####	10.0
6	Mokoena	African	15	23	16.5%	19.3%	65.2%	Mokoena					0.0%	#####	#####
9	Seroalo	African	0	3	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	Seroalo	3	0	24	1	15.0%	0	8.0
3	Senokwane	African	32	42	35.2%	35.3%	76.2%	Senokwane	3	0	18	0	15.0%	#####	6.0
1	Steenkamp	White	2	4	2.2%	3.4%	50.0%	Steenkamp					0.0%	#####	#####
7	Makhele	African	8	7	8.8%	5.9%	114.3%	Makhele					0.0%	#####	#####
Team Batting								Team Bowling							
Runs								91							
								O	M	R	W	Eco.			
								20	1	139	5	7.0			
														<10%	
														10 - 14.9%	

Game 6 - 50 Overs																	
Opposition			Limpopo														
No. Bat	Surname	Race	Runs Scored		Balls Faced		% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate		O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate	Economy Rate
8	Rossouw	White	4	2	2.1%	0.7%	200.0%	Rossouw		5	0	22	1	7.7%	0	4.4	
4	Maritz	White	36	60	18.6%	22.2%	60.0%	Maritz						0.0%	#####	####	
9	Modimokoane	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Modimokoane		4	0	27	0	6.2%	#####	6.8	
3	Haasbroek	White	96	97	49.5%	35.9%	99.0%	Haasbroek		9	2	14	0	13.8%	#####	1.6	
2	Dreyer	White	8	22	4.1%	8.1%	36.4%	Dreyer						0.0%	#####	####	
DNP	Minnaar	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Minnaar						0.0%	#####	####	
6	Mahlaku	African	32	46	16.5%	17.0%	69.6%	Mahlaku		22	0	10	0	33.8%	#####	0.5	
11	Matunda	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Matunda		4	0	17	0	6.2%	#####	4.3	
7	Mokoena	African	0	1	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	Mokoena		7	0	28	2	10.8%	0	4.0	
10	Seroalo	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Seroalo		5	0	15	0	7.7%	#####	3.0	
1	Senokwane	African	16	37	8.2%	13.7%	43.2%	Senokwane		9	1	30	3	13.8%	2	3.3	
DNP	Steenkamp	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Steenkamp						0.0%	#####	####	
5	Makhele	African	2	5	1.0%	1.9%	40.0%	Makhele						0.0%	#####	####	
Team Batting									Team Bowling								
Runs									194								
									O	M	R	W	Eco.				
									65	3	163	6	2.5				
														<10%			
														10 - 14.9%			

no

Game 6 - 50 Overs																
Opposition			Limpopo													
No. Bat	Surname	Race	Runs Scored	Balls Faced	% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate		O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate	Economy Rate	
8	Rossouw	White	4	2	2.1%	0.7%	200.0%	Rossouw	5	0	22	1	7.7%	0	4.4	
4	Maritz	White	36	60	18.6%	22.2%	60.0%	Maritz					0.0%	#####	#####	
9	Modimokoane	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Modimokoane	4	0	27	0	6.2%	#####	6.8	
3	Haasbroek	White	96	97	49.5%	35.9%	99.0%	Haasbroek	9	2	14	0	13.8%	#####	1.6	
2	Dreyer	White	8	22	4.1%	8.1%	36.4%	Dreyer					0.0%	#####	#####	
DNP	Minnaar	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Minnaar					0.0%	#####	#####	
6	Mahlaku	African	32	46	16.5%	17.0%	69.6%	Mahlaku	22	0	10	0	33.8%	#####	0.5	
11	Matunda	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Matunda	4	0	17	0	6.2%	#####	4.3	
7	Mokoena	African	0	1	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	Mokoena	7	0	28	2	10.8%	0	4.0	
10	Seroalo	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Seroalo	5	0	15	0	7.7%	#####	3.0	
1	Senokwane	African	16	37	8.2%	13.7%	43.2%	Senokwane	9	1	30	3	13.8%	2	3.3	
DNP	Steenkamp	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Steenkamp					0.0%	#####	#####	
5	Makhele	African	2	5	1.0%	1.9%	40.0%	Makhele					0.0%	#####	#####	

Team Batting	
Runs	194

Team Bowling				
O	M	R	W	Eco.
65	3	163	6	2.5

<10%	
10 - 14.9%	

Squad Summary																								
First Name	Surname	Race	Bat Skill	Batting							Bowling							Batting & Bowling Summary				Surname	Race	Games Played
				Ave. No. Bat	Runs Scored	Balls Faced	% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate	Bat. Average	% Overs Bowled	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Strike Rate	Economy Rate							
Gladwin	Nieuwenhuizen	Coloured	Batting All Round	2.5	97	197	13.4%	13.5%	49	16.2	Nieuwenhuizen	Coloured	Medium	6.5%	13	2	44	4	20	3.4	Nieuwenhuizen	Coloured	6	
Roche	Roussouw	White	Batsman	3.5	151	311	20.9%	21.4%	49	25.2	Roussouw	White	Off Spin	27.0%	55	5	200	7	47	3.7	Roussouw	White	6	
Tristan	Traugott	Coloured	Batsman	4.7	70	177	9.7%	12.2%	40	11.7	Traugott	Coloured	Off Spin	1.0%	2	0	25	0	0	13	Traugott	Coloured	6	
Marko	De Kock	White	Batting All Round	4.0	60	74	8.3%	5.1%	81	10.0	De Kock	White	Medium	17.9%	36	5	153	6	36	4.3	De Kock	White	6	
Divan	Nieuwenhuizen	White	WK	5.7	130	191	18.0%	13.1%	68	26.0	Nieuwenhuizen	White		0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nieuwenhuizen	White	6	
Motho	Manaka	African	Played in 2013 W	8.5	4	24	0.6%	1.7%	17	1.0	Manaka	African	Medium	5.0%	10	1	61	2	30	6	Manaka	African	4	
Percy	Seane	African	Played in 2013 W	10.7	4	17	0.6%	1.2%	24	0.8	Seane	African	Medium	10.7%	22	0	100	6	22	4.7	Seane	African	6	
Reabone	Prophy	African	Batsman	1.3	105	250	14.5%	17.2%	42	17.5	Prophy	African	Off Spin	2.5%	5	0	53	0	0	11	Prophy	African	6	
Hannes	Jacobs	White	All Rounder	6.3	69	128	9.6%	8.8%	54	11.5	Jacobs	White	Medium	14.4%	29	3	123	7	25	4.2	Jacobs	White	6	
Simon	Muller	White	All Rounder	1.0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0	Muller	White	Medium	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Muller	White	1	
CJ	Pinetown	Coloured	Batting All Round	8.5	26	50	3.6%	3.4%	52	6.5	Pinetown	Coloured	Medium	3.0%	6	0	38	0	0	6.3	Pinetown	Coloured	4	
Andre	Share	Coloured	Played in 2013 W	9.5	3	7	0.4%	0.5%	43	0.8	Share	Coloured	Medium	5.1%	10	1	41	1	62	4	Share	Coloured	4	
Keenan	Pedro	Coloured	Played in 2013 W	10.0	3	28	0.4%	1.9%	11	0.8	Pedro	Coloured	Medium	6.9%	14	3	73	1	84	5.2	Pedro	Coloured	5	
African	Squad Demographic Breakdown	Totals				722	1454			50	Totals				O	M	R	W	Str.	Eco.				
Coloured															202	20	911	34	36	4.5				
Indian															<10%									
White															10 - 14.9%									
Other															>15%									
Nieuwenhuizen	Gladwin	Northern Cape	20/05/1998		Right	All Ro	Right	Medium	98052	Male	Coloured													
Roussouw	Roche	Northern Cape	25/10/1997	Played	Left H	Batsm	Right	Off Spin	97012	Male	White													
Traugott (Capt.)	Tristan	Northern Cape	02/04/1997	Played	Right	Batsm	Right	Off Spin	97040	Male	Coloured													
De Kock	Marko	Northern Cape	15/05/1997		Left H	All Ro	Right	Medium	97051	Male	White													
Nieuwenhuizen	Divan	Diamantveld H	29/03/1997		Right	WK	Right		97032	Male	White													
Manaka	Motho	St. Cyprians Hig	23/12/1996	Played	Right	Played	Right	Medium	96122	Male	Black African													
Seane	Percy	Tetlayo High	16/04/1997		Right	Played	Right	Medium	97041	Male	Black African													
Prophy	Reabone	Northern Cape	27/02/1998		Right	Batsm	Right	Off Spin	98022	Male	Black African													
Jacobs	Hannes	Northern Cape	24/08/1997		Right	All Ro	Right	Medium	97082	Male	White													
Muller	Simon	Northern Cape	29/06/1998		Right	All Ro	Right	Medium	98062	Male	White													
Moleti	Sabata	Vuyolwethu Hig	20/04/1997		Left H	Played	Left	Medium	97042	Male	Black African													
Share	Andre	Upington High	09/03/1997	Played	Right	Played	Right	Medium	97030	Male	Coloured													
Pedro	Keenan	Hopetown High	15/05/1997	Played	Right	Played	Right	Medium	97051	Male	Coloured													

Game 1 - Time																
Opposition		Easterns														
No. Bat	Surname	Race	Runs Scored	Balls Faced	% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate		O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate	Economy Rate	
3	Nieuwenhuizen	Coloured	19	77	15.1%	18.6%	24.7%	Nieuwenhuizen					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
2	Roussouw	White	36	129	28.6%	31.1%	27.9%	Roussouw	11	0	42	0	26.0%	3.8	3.8	
4	Traugott	Coloured	15	48	11.9%	11.6%	31.3%	Traugott					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
6	De Kock	White	30	36	23.8%	8.7%	83.3%	De Kock	9	2	38	1	21.3%	12	4.2	
5	Nieuwenhuizen	White	9	16	7.1%	3.9%	56.3%	Nieuwenhuizen					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
8	Manaka	African	0	9	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	Manaka	4	1	9	0	9.5%	2.3	2.3	
11	Seane	African	0	5	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	Seane	5	0	23	2	11.8%	0	4.6	
1	Prophy	African	13	62	10.3%	14.9%	21.0%	Prophy	1	0	7	0	2.4%	7.0	7.0	
7	Jacobs	White	1	17	0.8%	4.1%	5.9%	Jacobs	2	0	16	0	4.7%	8.0	8.0	
DNP	Muller	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Muller					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
DNP	Pinetown	Coloured			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Pinetown					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
9	Share	Coloured	3	5	2.4%	1.2%	60.0%	Share	5.3	1	13	0	12.5%	2.5	2.5	
10	Pedro	Coloured	0	11	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	Pedro	5	3	7	0	11.8%	1.4	1.4	
Team Batting								Team Bowling								
Runs							126	O	M	R	W	Eco.				
								42.3	7	155	3	3.7				

Game 2 - Time															
Opposition			SWD												
No. Bat	Surname	Race	Runs Scored	Balls Faced	% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate		O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate	Economy Rate
3	Nieuwenhuizen	Coloured	22	27	13.6%	9.3%	81.5%	Nieuwenhuizen					0.0%	#####	####
2	Roussouw	White	23	47	14.2%	16.3%	48.9%	Roussouw	26	5	75	5	45.1%	6	2.9
4	Traugott	Coloured	9	18	5.6%	6.2%	50.0%	Traugott					0.0%	#####	####
6	De Kock	White	23	21	14.2%	7.3%	109.5%	De Kock	9	2	30	1	15.9%	12	3.3
5	Nieuwenhuizen	White	50	71	30.9%	24.6%	70.4%	Nieuwenhuizen					0.0%	#####	####
DNP	Manaka	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Manaka					0.0%	#####	####
11	Seane	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Seane	4	0	10	0	7.1%	#####	2.5
1	Prophy	African	26	77	16.0%	26.6%	33.8%	Prophy	2	0	10	0	3.5%	#####	5.0
7	Jacobs	White	9	24	5.6%	8.3%	37.5%	Jacobs	9	2	30	1	15.9%	12	3.3
1	Muller	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Muller					0.0%	#####	####
10	Pinetown	Coloured			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Pinetown	5	0	28	0	8.8%	#####	5.6
DNP	Share	Coloured			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Share					0.0%	#####	####
9	Pedro	Coloured	0	4	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	Pedro	2	0	15	0	3.5%	#####	7.5

Team Batting	
Runs	162

Team Bowling				
O	M	R	W	Eco.
57	9	198	7	3.5

<10%	
10 - 14.9%	

Game 3 - T20															
Opposition			EP												
No. Bat	Surname	Race	Runs Scored	Balls Faced	% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate		O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate	Economy Rate
2	Nieuwenhuizen	Coloured	6	9	7.6%	8.3%	66.7%	Nieuwenhuizen					0.0%	#####	####
7	Roussouw	White	15	16	19.0%	14.7%	93.8%	Roussouw	4	0	23	0	20.0%	#####	5.8
4	Traugott	Coloured	9	16	11.4%	14.7%	56.3%	Traugott	2	0	25	0	10.0%	#####	12.5
3	De Kock	White	4	6	5.1%	5.5%	66.7%	De Kock	4	0	30	2	20.0%	0	7.5
5	Nieuwenhuizen	White	1	4	1.3%	3.7%	25.0%	Nieuwenhuizen					0.0%	#####	####
9	Manaka	African	0	1	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	Manaka	1	0	19	0	5.0%	#####	19.0
11	Seane	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Seane					0.0%	#####	####
1	Prophy	African	21	20	26.6%	18.3%	105.0%	Prophy	1	0	15	0	5.0%	#####	15.0
6	Jacobs	White	11	14	13.9%	12.8%	78.6%	Jacobs	4	0	30	1	20.0%	0	7.5
DNP	Muller	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Muller					0.0%	#####	####
8	Pinetown	Coloured	11	19	13.9%	17.4%	57.9%	Pinetown					0.0%	#####	####
10	Share	Coloured	0	1	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	Share	1	0	13	0	5.0%	#####	13.0
no 11	Pedro	Coloured	1	3	1.3%	2.8%	33.3%	Pedro	3	0	26	0	15.0%	#####	8.7
Team Batting								Team Bowling							
Runs				79				O	M	R	W	Eco.			
								20	0	181	3	9.1			
								<10%							
								10 - 14.9%							

Game 5 - 50 Overs															
Opposition		Limpopo													
No. Bat	Surname	Race	Runs Scored	Balls Faced	% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate		O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate	Economy Rate
3	Nieuwenhuizen	Coloured	20	40	12.2%	13.5%	50.0%	Nieuwenhuizen	7.1	1	25	1	16.5%	6	3.5
2	Roussouw	White	59	87	36.0%	29.4%	67.8%	Roussouw	10	0	45	1	23.2%	0	4.5
4	Traugott	Coloured	22	57	13.4%	19.3%	38.6%	Traugott					0.0%	#####	####
5	De Kock	White	1		0.6%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	De Kock	7	0	26	0	16.2%	#####	3.7
7	Nieuwenhuizen	White	7	16	4.3%	5.4%	43.8%	Nieuwenhuizen					0.0%	#####	####
DNP	Manaka	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Manaka					0.0%	#####	####
10	Seane	African	2	6	1.2%	2.0%	33.3%	Seane	8	0	46	2	18.6%	0	5.8
1	Prophy	African	2	12	1.2%	4.1%	16.7%	Prophy	1	0	21	0	2.3%	#####	21.0
6	Jacobs	White	39	54	23.8%	18.2%	72.2%	Jacobs	6	0	17	3	13.9%	0	2.8
DNP	Muller	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Muller					0.0%	#####	####
8	Pinetown	Coloured	12	23	7.3%	7.8%	52.2%	Pinetown					0.0%	#####	####
9	Share	Coloured	0	1	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	Share	4	0	15	1	9.3%	0	3.8
DNP	Pedro	Coloured			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Pedro					0.0%	#####	####
Team Batting								Team Bowling							
Runs								164							

Game 6 - 50 Overs															
Opposition			Namibia												
No. Bat	Surname	Race	Runs Scored	Balls Faced	% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate		O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate	Economy Rate
2	Nieuwenhuizen	Coloured	15	18	13.9%	8.0%	83.3%	Nieuwenhuizen	6	1	19	3	22.6%	2	3.2
4	Roussouw	White	6	19	5.6%	8.5%	31.6%	Roussouw					0.0%	#####	####
6	Traugott	Coloured	8	29	7.4%	12.9%	27.6%	Traugott					0.0%	#####	####
1	De Kock	White	0	6	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	De Kock	4	1	4	2	15.1%	3	1.0
no 7	Nieuwenhuizen	White	54	78	50.0%	34.8%	69.2%	Nieuwenhuizen					0.0%	#####	####
8	Manaka	African	4	14	3.7%	6.3%	28.6%	Manaka	4	0	20	1	15.1%	0	5.0
10	Seane	African	2	6	1.9%	2.7%	33.3%	Seane	4.5	0	21	2	17.0%	0	4.7
3	Prophy	African	14	32	13.0%	14.3%	43.8%	Prophy					0.0%	#####	####
5	Jacobs	White	3	12	2.8%	5.4%	25.0%	Jacobs	6	1	11	2	22.6%	3	1.8
DNP	Muller	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Muller					0.0%	#####	####
DNP	Pinetown	Coloured			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Pinetown					0.0%	#####	####
DNP	Share	Coloured			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Share					0.0%	#####	####
9	Pedro	Coloured	2	10	1.9%	4.5%	20.0%	Pedro	2	0	13	0	7.5%	#####	6.5
Team Batting								Team Bowling							
Runs				108				O	M	R	W	Eco.			
								27	3	88	10	3.3			
												<10%			
												10 - 14.9%			

Year	2015	Age Group	Boys U18	Team	Northern																						
Squad Summary																											
DN	First Name	Surname	Race	Bat Skill	Ave. No. Bat	Runs Scored	Balls Faced	% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate	Bat. Average		Bowling Skill	% Overs Bowled	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Strike Rate	Economy Rate	Surname	Race	Games Played				
1	Willie	Ludick	White	Middle Order	5.0	75	142	11.9%	11.2%	53	15.0	Ludick	White	Fast	17.1%	42	6	123	8	32	2.9	Ludick	White	6			
2	Ruan	de Swardt	White	Middle Order	6.5	87	205	13.8%	16.1%	42	29.0	de Swardt	White	Medium	14.3%	35	8	117	9	23	3.3	de Swardt	White	6			
3	Dean	Foxcroft	White	Top Order	4.8	59	130	9.4%	10.2%	45	11.8	Foxcroft	White	Off Spin	19.4%	48	16	97	14	20	2	Foxcroft	White	6			
4	Josh	van Heerden	White	Top Order	2.8	153	278	24.3%	21.9%	55	38.3	van Heerden	White		0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	van Heerden	White	6			
5	Rubin	Hermann	White	Top Order	1.8	145	201	23.0%	15.8%	72	29.0	Hermann	White	WK	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hermann	White	6			
6	Thabo	Motaung	African	Top Order	1.0	39	111	6.2%	8.7%	35	9.8	Motaung	African		0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Motaung	African	4			
7	Nhlanhla	Mofokeng	African	Middle Order	7.8	6	12	1.0%	0.9%	50	2.0	Mofokeng	African		0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mofokeng	African	4			
8	Luvuyo	Nkese	African	Lower Order	9.8	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0	Nkese	African	Fast	8.5%	21	1	72	2	63	3.4	Nkese	African	5			
9	Nishen	Pillay	Indian	Lower Order	9.2	2	24	0.3%	1.9%	8	0.4	Pillay	Indian	Medium	8.9%	22	3	72	4	33	3.3	Pillay	Indian	5			
10	William	Ledwaba	African	Middle Order	9.2	9	34	1.4%	2.7%	26	1.5	Ledwaba	African	Medium	14.2%	35	11	97	8	26	2.8	Ledwaba	African	6			
11	Nkosinathi	Msiza	African	Lower Order	10.2	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0	Msiza	African	Off Spin	5.3%	13	2	53	3	26	4.1	Msiza	African	5			
12	Vuyani	Phangiso	African	Middle Order	6.0	28	65	4.4%	5.1%	43	7.0	Phangiso	African		0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Phangiso	African	4			
13	Thinus	Viljoen	White	Lower Order	6.4	27	68	4.3%	5.4%	40	9.0	Viljoen	White	Off Spin	12.2%	30	5	77	4	45	2.6	Viljoen	White	5			
6	African	Squad Demographic Breakdown	Totals		630	1270			50			Totals	O	M	R	W	Str.	Eco.									
0	Coloured																										
1	Indian																										
6	White																										
0	Other																										
																				<10%							
																				10 - 14.9%							
																				>15%							
Ludick (Capt.)	Willie	Waterklo	20-03-1997	Player	Right	Middle	Right Arm	Fast		97032	Male	White															
de Swardt	Ruan	Afrikaans	21-01-1998	Player	Left Hand	Middle	Right Arm	Medium		98012	Male	White															
Foxcroft	Dean	Menlopai	20-04-1998	Player	Right	Top Order	Right Arm	Off Spin		98042	Male	White															
van Heerden	Josh	St Albans	26-06-1998	Player	Right	Top Order				98062	Male	White															
Hermann	Rubin	Waterklo	26-01-1997	Player	Left Hand	Top Order	WK			97012	Male	White															
Motaung	Thabo	Prestige	11-08-1999	Player	Left Hand	Top Order				99081	Male	African															
Mofokeng	Nhlanhla	Soshangu	13-06-1998	Player	Right	Middle Order				98061	Male	African															
Nkese	Luvuyo	Soshangu	06-05-1997	Player	Right	Lower Order	Right Arm	Fast		97050	Male	African															
Pillay	Nishen	St Albans	19-01-1998	Player	Right	Lower Order	Right Arm	Medium		98011	Male	Indian															
Ledwaba	William	Prestige	29-11-1997		Left Hand	Middle	Left Arm	Medium		97112	Male	African															
Msiza	Nkosinathi	Prestige	05-10-1998	Player	Right	Lower Order	Left Arm	Off Spin		98100	Male	African															
Phangiso	Vuyani	Prestige	10-08-1997	Player	Right	Middle Order				97081	Male	African															
Viljoen	Thinus	Menlopai	27-06-1997		Right	Lower Order	Right Arm	Off Spin		97062	Male	White															

Game 1 - Time																				
Opposition			Eastern Province																	
No. Bat	Surname	Race	Runs Scored		Balls Faced		% Runs Scored		% Balls Faced		Strike Rate			O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate	Economy Rate
6	Ludick	White	30	91	25.0%	23.0%	33.0%					Ludick	8	1	26	0	13.0%	#####	3.3	
7	de Swardt	White	33	111	27.5%	28.0%	29.7%					de Swardt	9	4	22	3	14.7%	8	2.4	
4	Foxcroft	White	17	42	14.2%	10.6%	40.5%					Foxcroft	16.4	7	24	5	26.7%	8.4	1.5	
3	van Heerden	White	17	42	14.2%	10.6%	40.5%					van Heerden					0.0%	#####	#####	
2	Hermann	White	6	9	5.0%	2.3%	66.7%					Hermann					0.0%	#####	#####	
1	Motaung	African	1	20	0.8%	5.1%	5.0%					Motaung					0.0%	#####	#####	
DNP	Mofokeng	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!					Mofokeng					0.0%	#####	#####	
10	Nkese	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!					Nkese	6	0	19	0	9.8%	#####	3.2	
DNP	Pillay	Indian			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!					Pillay					0.0%	#####	#####	
11	Ledwaba	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!					Ledwaba	9	6	10	1	14.7%	36	1.1	
9	Msiza	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!					Msiza	4	1	19	0	6.5%	#####	4.8	
5	Phangiso	African	2	39	1.7%	9.8%	5.1%					Phangiso					0.0%	#####	#####	
8	Viljoen	White	14	42	11.7%	10.6%	33.3%					Viljoen	9	3	17	0	14.7%	#####	1.9	
			Team Batting								Team Bowling									
			Runs					120			O	M	R	W	Eco.					
											61.4	22	137	9	2.2					

Game 2 - Time																																									
Opposition			Mpumalanga																																						
No. Bat	Surname	Race	Runs Scored		Balls Faced		% Runs Scored		% Balls Faced		Strike Rate		O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate		Economy Rate																					
6	Ludick	White	0	3	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%					Ludick	10	3	17	1	17.8%	18	1.7																						
7	de Swardt	White	16	50	30.8%	25.1%	32.0%					de Swardt	8.2	3	12	3	14.6%	6	1.5																						
4	Foxcroft	White	3	14	5.8%	7.0%	21.4%					Foxcroft	9	4	20	1	16.0%	24	2.2																						
3	van Heerden	White	3	10	5.8%	5.0%	30.0%					van Heerden					0.0%	#####	#####																						
2	Hermann	White	2	29	3.8%	14.6%	6.9%					Hermann					0.0%	#####	#####																						
1	Motaung	African	17	33	32.7%	16.6%	51.5%					Motaung					0.0%	#####	#####																						
5	Mofokeng	African	0	1	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%					Mofokeng					0.0%	#####	#####																						
DNP	Nkese	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!					Nkese					0.0%	#####	#####																						
9	Pillay	Indian	2	24	3.8%	12.1%	8.3%					Pillay	10	2	23	2	17.8%	6	2.3																						
10	Ledwaba	African	9	34	17.3%	17.1%	26.5%					Ledwaba	5	2	6	0	8.9%	#####	1.2																						
11	Msiza	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!					Msiza	4	1	12	1	7.1%	6	3.0																						
DNP	Phangiso	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!					Phangiso					0.0%	#####	#####																						
8	Viljoen	White	0	1	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%					Viljoen	10	2	21	1	17.8%	12	2.1																						
Team Batting																	Team Bowling																								
Runs												52					O					M					R					W					Eco.				
																	56					17					111					9					2.0				
																	<10%																								
																	10 - 14.9%																								

Game 3 - T20																
Opposition			Easterns													
No. Bat	Surname	Race	Runs Scored	Balls Faced	% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate		O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate	Economy Rate	
no 4	Ludick	White	45	47	45.5%	38.8%	95.7%	Ludick	4	0	23	3	20.0%	0	5.8	
no 6	de Swardt	White	5	4	5.1%	3.3%	125.0%	de Swardt	4	0	21	2	20.0%	0	5.3	
7	Foxcroft	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Foxcroft	4	0	20	1	20.0%	0	5.0	
3	van Heerden	White	19	33	19.2%	27.3%	57.6%	van Heerden					0.0%	#####	#####	
2	Hermann	White	2	5	2.0%	4.1%	40.0%	Hermann					0.0%	#####	#####	
1	Motaung	African	2	8	2.0%	6.6%	25.0%	Motaung					0.0%	#####	#####	
8	Mofokeng	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Mofokeng					0.0%	#####	#####	
11	Nkese	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Nkese	1	0	7	0	5.0%	#####	7.0	
10	Pillay	Indian			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Pillay	1	0	12	0	5.0%	#####	12.0	
9	Ledwaba	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Ledwaba	2	0	8	0	10.0%	#####	4.0	
11	Msiza	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Msiza	4	0	13	1	20.0%	0	3.3	
5	Phangiso	African	26	24	26.3%	19.8%	108.3%	Phangiso					0.0%	#####	#####	
DNP	Viljoen	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Viljoen					0.0%	#####	#####	
Team Batting								Team Bowling								
Runs				99				O	M	R	W	Eco.				
								20	0	104	7	5.2				

Game 4 - T20																
Opposition			Boland													
No. Bat	Surname	Race	Runs Scored	Balls Faced	% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate		O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate	Economy Rate	
4	Ludick	White	0	1	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	Ludick	4	0	9	2	20.0%	0	2.3	
5	de Swardt	White	33	40	38.4%	33.1%	82.5%	de Swardt	2	0	15	0	10.0%	#####	7.5	
6	Foxcroft	White	3	6	3.5%	5.0%	50.0%	Foxcroft	4	0	8	1	20.0%	0	2.0	
2	van Heerden	White	39	51	45.3%	42.1%	76.5%	van Heerden					0.0%	#####	#####	
1	Hermann	White	0	7	0.0%	5.8%	0.0%	Hermann					0.0%	#####	#####	
DNP	Motaung	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Motaung					0.0%	#####	#####	
no 7	Mofokeng	African	6	11	7.0%	9.1%	54.5%	Mofokeng					0.0%	#####	#####	
11	Nkese	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Nkese	1	0	10	0	5.0%	#####	10.0	
9	Pillay	Indian			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Pillay					0.0%	#####	#####	
10	Ledwaba	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Ledwaba	4	0	15	2	20.0%	0	3.8	
11	Msiza	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Msiza	1	0	9	1	5.0%	0	9.0	
3	Phangiso	African	0	2	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	Phangiso					0.0%	#####	#####	
no 8	Viljoen	White	5	3	5.8%	2.5%	166.7%	Viljoen	4	0	10	2	20.0%	0	2.5	
Team Batting								Team Bowling								
Runs				86				O	M	R	W	Eco.				
								20	0	76	8	3.8				

Game 5 - 50 Overs																
Opposition		KZN														
No. Bat	Surname	Race	Runs Scored	Balls Faced	% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate		O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate	Economy Rate	
5	Ludick	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Ludick	9	1	35	1	18.0%	6	3.9	
6	de Swardt	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	de Swardt	6	0	31	0	12.0%	#####	5.2	
4	Foxcroft	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Foxcroft	6	1	14	1	12.0%	6	2.3	
no no 3	van Heerden	White	51	77	26.0%	31.3%	66.2%	van Heerden					0.0%	#####	#####	
2	Hermann	White	126	119	64.3%	48.4%	105.9%	Hermann					0.0%	#####	#####	
1	Motaung	African	19	50	9.7%	20.3%	38.0%	Motaung					0.0%	#####	#####	
DNP	Mofokeng	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Mofokeng					0.0%	#####	#####	
10	Nkese	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Nkese	7	1	18	2	14.0%	3	2.6	
8	Pillay	Indian			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Pillay	6	1	26	2	12.0%	3	4.3	
9	Ledwaba	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Ledwaba	9	1	45	2	18.0%	3	5.0	
DNP	Msiza	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Msiza					0.0%	#####	#####	
11	Phangiso	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Phangiso					0.0%	#####	#####	
7	Viljoen	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Viljoen	7	0	29	1	14.0%	0	4.1	
Team Batting								Team Bowling								
Runs				196				O	M	R	W	Eco.				
								50	5	198	9	4.0				
												<10%				
												10 - 14.9%				

Game 6 - 50 Overs															
Opposition			KZN Inland												
No. Bat	Surname	Race	Runs Scored	Balls Faced	% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate		O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate	Economy Rate
5	Ludick	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Ludick	7	1	13	1	18.3%	6	1.9
8	de Swardt	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	de Swardt	6	1	16	1	15.7%	6	2.7
no 4	Foxcroft	White	36	68	46.8%	36.4%	52.9%	Foxcroft	8.3	4	11	5	21.7%	4.8	1.3
no 3	van Heerden	White	24	65	31.2%	34.8%	36.9%	van Heerden					0.0%	#####	#####
2	Hermann	White	9	32	11.7%	17.1%	28.1%	Hermann					0.0%	#####	#####
DNP	Motaung	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Motaung					0.0%	#####	#####
11	Mofokeng	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Mofokeng					0.0%	#####	#####
7	Nkese	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Nkese	6	0	18	0	15.7%	#####	3.0
10	Pillay	Indian			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Pillay	5	0	11	0	13.1%	#####	2.2
6	Ledwaba	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Ledwaba	6	2	13	3	15.7%	4	2.2
9	Msiza	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Msiza					0.0%	#####	#####
DNP	Phangiso	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Phangiso					0.0%	#####	#####
1	Viljoen	White	8	22	10.4%	11.8%	36.4%	Viljoen					0.0%	#####	#####
Team Batting								Team Bowling							
Runs				77				O	M	R	W	Eco.			
								38	8	82	10	2.1			
												</			

Year	2015	Age Group	Boys U18	Team	SWD																			
Squad Summary																								
DNI	First Name	Surname	Race	Bat Skill	Batting							Bowling Skill	Bowling							Surname		Race		Games Played
					Ave. No. Bat	Runs Scored	Balls Faced	% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate	Bat. Average		% Overs Bowled	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Strike Rate	Economy Rate					
1	Bailey	Aarons	Coloured	Top order	7.4	5	7	0.4%	0.5%	71	1.3	Aarons	Coloured	Medium	7.6%	17	1	84	7	15	4.9	Aarons	Coloured	5
2	Nevada	Jacobs	Coloured	Lower order	9.8	3	23	0.2%	1.8%	13	0.8	Jacobs	Coloured	Medium	14.3%	32	3	145	9	21	4.5	Jacobs	Coloured	5
3	Levin	Muller	Coloured	Top order	1.0	139	146	10.8%	11.3%	95	23.2	Muller	Coloured	Off spin	0.0%	0	0	0	0	####	Muller	Coloured	6	
4	Jaco	Janse van Rensburg	White	Middle order	7.2	33	51	2.6%	4.0%	65	8.3	Janse van Rensburg	White	Leg spin	15.2%	34	6	133	2	102	3.9	Janse van Rensburg	White	5
5	Richard	Papenfus	White	Top order	2.2	532	196	41.2%	15.2%	271	88.7	Papenfus	White	Medium	2.7%	6	0	24	0	####	Papenfus	White	6	
6	Athenkosi	Mapono	African	Middle/lower ord	8.8	19	62	1.5%	4.8%	31	3.2	Mapono	African	Medium	3.6%	8.1	0	45	2	24	5.6	Mapono	African	6
7	Samkelo	Mvimbi	African	Lower order	6.6	51	57	4.0%	4.4%	89	10.2	Mvimbi	African	Medium	0.9%	2	0	15	0	####	Mvimbi	African	5	
8	Siyabonga	Mbathane	African	Lower order	11.0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	#####	0.0	Mbathane	African	Spin	1.3%	3	0	16	0	####	Mbathane	African	1	
9	Dillon	Nuys	Coloured	Lower order	9.2	58	69	4.5%	5.3%	84	29.0	Nuys	Coloured	Off spin	22.4%	50	12	164	10	30	3.3	Nuys	Coloured	6
10	JC	Nel	White	Lower order	10.8	4	10	0.3%	0.8%	40	1.0	Nel	White	Medium	12.7%	29	3	97	5	34	3.4	Nel	White	5
11	Jean	Du Plessis	White	Top/middle order	3.0	203	339	15.7%	26.3%	60	33.8	Du Plessis	White	Medium	0.0%	0	0	0	0	####	Du Plessis	White	6	
12	Todd	Walker	White	Top/middle order	4.3	156	203	12.1%	15.7%	77	26.0	Walker	White	Medium	19.2%	43	10	133	16	16	3.1	Walker	White	6
13	Josh	Van Eden	White	Middle order	4.7	87	127	6.7%	9.8%	69	17.4	Van Eden	White	Off spin	0.0%	0	0	0	0	####	Van Eden	White	6	
3	African	Squad Demographic Breakdown	Totals		1290	1290					100	Totals		O	M	R	W	Str.	Eco.					
4	Coloured													224	35	856	51	26	3.8					
0	Indian																							
6	White																							
0	Other																							
													<10%											
													10 - 14.9%											
													>15%											

Game 1 - Time																				
Opposition			Boland																	
No. Bat	Surname	Race	Runs Scored		Balls Faced		% Runs Scored		% Balls Faced		Strike Rate		O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate		Economy Rate
DNP	Aarons	Coloured			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!		Aarons								0.0%	#####	#####	
9	Jacobs	Coloured	1	15	1.0%	6.0%	6.7%		Jacobs	11	2	46	3				16.9%	4	4.2	
1	Muller	Coloured	8	19	7.8%	7.6%	42.1%		Muller								0.0%	#####	#####	
8	Janse van Rensburg	White	9	24	8.7%	9.6%	37.5%		Janse van Rensburg	10	0	41	0				15.4%	#####	4.1	
3	Papenfus	White	8	15	7.8%	6.0%	53.3%		Papenfus	3	0	12	0				4.6%	#####	4.0	
7	Mapono	African	1	9	1.0%	3.6%	11.1%		Mapono	1	0	8	0				1.5%	#####	8.0	
6	Mvimbi	African	0	7	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%		Mvimbi								0.0%	#####	#####	
DNP	Mbathane	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!		Mbathane								0.0%	#####	#####	
10	Nuys	Coloured	18	16	17.5%	6.4%	112.5%		Nuys	21	5	40	1				32.3%	30	1.9	
no 11	Nel	White	4	10	3.9%	4.0%	40.0%		Nel	7	0	22	0				10.8%	#####	3.1	
3	Du Plessis	White	27	66	26.2%	26.4%	40.9%		Du Plessis								0.0%	#####	#####	
5	Walker	White	10	49	9.7%	19.6%	20.4%		Walker	12	0	38	3				18.5%	0	3.2	
4	Van Eden	White	17	20	16.5%	8.0%	85.0%		Van Eden								0.0%	#####	#####	
Team Batting																				
Runs										103										
Team Bowling																				
O		M		R		W		Eco.												
65		7		207		7		3.2												
<10%																				
10 - 14.9%																				

Game 2 - Time														
Opposition		Northern Cape												

No. Bat	Surname	Race	Runs Scored	Balls Faced	% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate		O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate	Economy Rate
6	Aarons	Coloured	1	2	0.5%	0.6%	50.0%	Aarons	2	0	11	0	3.9%	#####	5.5
DNP	Jacobs	Coloured			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Jacobs					0.0%	#####	#####
1	Muller	Coloured	0	2	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	Muller					0.0%	#####	#####
7	Janse van Rensburg	White	9	14	4.7%	4.1%	64.3%	Janse van Rensburg	16	5	43	2	31.1%	15	2.7
2	Papenfus	White	78	97	40.4%	28.4%	80.4%	Papenfus	3	0	12	0	5.8%	#####	4.0
8	Mapono	African	12	47	6.2%	13.8%	25.5%	Mapono					0.0%	#####	#####
DNP	Mvimbi	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Mvimbi					0.0%	#####	#####
11	Mbathane	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Mbathane	3	0	16	0	5.8%	#####	5.3
9	Nuys	Coloured	30	39	15.5%	11.4%	76.9%	Nuys	9	4	49	4	17.5%	6	5.4
10	Nel	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Nel	9.5	2	23	2	18.4%	6	2.4
3	Du Plessis	White	46	95	23.8%	27.9%	48.4%	Du Plessis					0.0%	#####	#####
4	Walker	White	9	26	4.7%	7.6%	34.6%	Walker	9	4	14	4	17.5%	6	1.6
5	Van Eden	White	8	19	4.1%	5.6%	42.1%	Van Eden					0.0%	#####	#####

Team Batting	
Runs	193

Team Bowling				
O	M	R	W	Eco.
52	15	168	12	3.3

<10%	
10 - 14.9%	

Game 3 - T20															
Opposition			Free State												
No. Bat	Surname	Race	Runs Scored	Balls Faced	% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate		O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate	Economy Rate
7	Aarons	Coloured	4	3	3.5%	2.5%	133.3%	Aarons	3	0	19	0	15.0%	#####	6.3
10	Jacobs	Coloured			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Jacobs	4	0	25	2	20.0%	0	6.3
1	Muller	Coloured	19	16	16.5%	13.3%	118.8%	Muller					0.0%	#####	#####
6	Janse van Rensburg	White	14	12	12.2%	10.0%	116.7%	Janse van Rensburg	2	0	20	0	10.0%	#####	10.0
2	Papenfus	White	1	2	0.9%	1.7%	50.0%	Papenfus					0.0%	#####	#####
11	Mapono	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Mapono					0.0%	#####	#####
9	Mvimbi	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Mvimbi					0.0%	#####	#####
DNP	Mbathane	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Mbathane					0.0%	#####	#####
no 8	Nuys	Coloured	3	4	2.6%	3.3%	75.0%	Nuys	3	0	22	0	15.0%	#####	7.3
11	Nel	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Nel	4	0	28	1	20.0%	0	7.0
3	Du Plessis	White	34	45	29.6%	37.5%	75.6%	Du Plessis					0.0%	#####	#####
4	Walker	White	14	16	12.2%	13.3%	87.5%	Walker	4	1	25	1	20.0%	6	6.3
no 5	Van Eden	White	26	22	22.6%	18.3%	118.2%	Van Eden					0.0%	#####	#####
Team Batting								Team Bowling							
Runs							115	O	M	R	W	Eco.			
								20	1	139	4	7.0			
														<10%	
														10 - 14.9%	

Game 4 - T20															
Opposition			EP												

No. Bat	Surname	Race	Runs Scored		Balls Faced		% Runs Scored		% Balls Faced		Strike Rate		O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate		Economy Rate
			0	2	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%													
7	Aarons	Coloured	0	2	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%						Aarons	4	0	14	4	20.0%	0	3.5
no 11	Jacobs	Coloured	2	8	2.1%	6.7%	25.0%						Jacobs	4	0	26	1	20.0%	0	6.5
1	Muller	Coloured	41	36	43.6%	30.0%	113.9%						Muller					0.0%	#####	#####
8	Janse van Rensburg	White	1	1	1.1%	0.8%	100.0%						Janse van Rensburg					0.0%	#####	#####
2	Papenfus	White	2	5	2.1%	4.2%	40.0%						Papenfus					0.0%	#####	#####
10	Mapono	African	6	6	6.4%	5.0%	100.0%						Mapono					0.0%	#####	#####
6	Mvimbi	African	5	8	5.3%	6.7%	62.5%						Mvimbi					0.0%	#####	#####
DNP	Mbathane	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!						Mbathane					0.0%	#####	#####
no 9	Nuys	Coloured	5	9	5.3%	7.5%	55.6%						Nuys	4	0	14	3	20.0%	0	3.5
11	Nel	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!						Nel	4	1	11	2	20.0%	3	2.8
3	Du Plessis	White	1	4	1.1%	3.3%	25.0%						Du Plessis					0.0%	#####	#####
4	Walker	White	16	15	17.0%	12.5%	106.7%						Walker	4	0	17	2	20.0%	0	4.3
5	Van Eden	White	15	26	16.0%	21.7%	57.7%						Van Eden					0.0%	#####	#####

Team Batting	
Runs	94

Team Bowling				
O	M	R	W	Eco.
20	1	82	12	4.1

<10%	
10 - 14.9%	

Game 5 - 50 Overs																
Opposition		Border														
No. Bat	Surname	Race	Runs Scored		Balls Faced	% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate		O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate	Economy Rate
10	Aarons	Coloured			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Aarons	4	1	21	1	8.5%	6	5.3	
9	Jacobs	Coloured			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Jacobs	9	0	28	1	19.1%	0	3.1	
1	Muller	Coloured	39	39	6.1%	13.0%	100.0%	Muller					0.0%	#####	#####	
no 7	Janse van Rensburg	White	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Janse van Rensburg	6	1	29	0	12.7%	#####	4.8	
2	Papenfus	White	434	68	68.2%	22.7%	638.2%	Papenfus					0.0%	#####	#####	
8	Mapono	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Mapono	7.1	0	37	2	15.1%	0	5.2	
6	Mvimbi	African	30	26	4.7%	8.7%	115.4%	Mvimbi	2	0	15	0	4.2%	#####	7.5	
DNP	Mbathane	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Mbathane					0.0%	#####	#####	
11	Nuys	Coloured			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Nuys	10	2	28	0	21.2%	#####	2.8	
DNP	Nel	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Nel					0.0%	#####	#####	
3	Du Plessis	White	27	66	4.2%	22.1%	40.9%	Du Plessis					0.0%	#####	#####	
5	Walker	White	87	66	13.7%	22.1%	131.8%	Walker	9	4	24	6	19.1%	4	2.7	
4	Van Eden	White	19	34	3.0%	11.4%	55.9%	Van Eden					0.0%	#####	#####	
Team Batting								Team Bowling								
Runs								636								

Game 6 - 50 Overs															
Opposition			Mpumalanga												
No. Bat	Surname	Race	Runs Scored	Balls Faced	% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate		O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate	Economy Rate
no 7	Aarons	Coloured			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Aarons	4	0	19	2	20.0%	0	4.8
10	Jacobs	Coloured			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Jacobs	4	1	20	2	20.0%	3	5.0
1	Muller	Coloured	32	34	21.5%	21.3%	94.1%	Muller					0.0%	#####	#####
DNP	Janse van Rensburg	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Janse van Rensburg					0.0%	#####	#####
2	Papenfus	White	9	9	6.0%	5.6%	100.0%	Papenfus					0.0%	#####	#####
9	Mapono	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Mapono					0.0%	#####	#####
6	Mvimbi	African	16	16	10.7%	10.0%	100.0%	Mvimbi					0.0%	#####	#####
DNP	Mbathane	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Mbathane					0.0%	#####	#####
no 8	Nuys	Coloured	2	1	1.3%	0.6%	200.0%	Nuys	3	1	11	2	15.0%	3	3.7
11	Nel	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Nel	4	0	13	0	20.0%	#####	3.3
3	Du Plessis	White	68	63	45.6%	39.4%	107.9%	Du Plessis					0.0%	#####	#####
4	Walker	White	20	31	13.4%	19.4%	64.5%	Walker	5	1	15	0	25.0%	#####	3.0
5	Van Eden	White	2	6	1.3%	3.8%	33.3%	Van Eden					0.0%	#####	#####
Team Batting								Team Bowling							
Runs				149				O	M	R	W	Eco.			
								20	3	78	6	3.9			
								<10%							
								10 - 14.9%							

Year	2015	Age Group	Boys U18	Team	Western Province																			
Squad Summary																								
First Name	Surname	Race	Bat Skill	Ave. No. Bat	Runs Scored	Balls Faced	% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate	Bat. Average	Bowling Skill	% Overs Bowled	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Strike Rate	Economy Rate	Surname	Race	Games Played			
1	Ziyaad	Abrahams	Coloured	Lower Order	10.8	10	22	1.1%	1.4%	45	2.5	Abrahams	Coloured	Fast	13.0%	29	5	81	3	57	2.8	Abrahams	Coloured	5
2	Murray	Commins	White	Top Order	3.2	95	169	10.2%	10.9%	56	15.8	Commins	White	Medium	0.0%	0	0	0	0	###	###	Commins	White	6
3	Junaid	Dawood	Indian	Lower Order	8.7	10	40	1.1%	2.6%	25	1.7	Dawood	Indian	Legspin	22.9%	50	11	130	15	20	2.6	Dawood	Indian	6
4	Mohamed Aaqil	Ebrahim	Coloured	Batting All Round	5.5	166	225	17.8%	14.5%	74	33.2	Ebrahim	Coloured	Off Spin	9.6%	21	2	94	3	42	4.5	Ebrahim	Coloured	6
5	Reuben	Fortune	African	WK Batsman	2.4	57	122	6.1%	7.9%	47	11.4	Fortune	African	Fast	0.0%	0	0	0	0	###	###	Fortune	African	5
6	Dayyaan	Galiem	Coloured	Bowling All Round	6.3	111	135	11.9%	8.7%	82	18.5	Galiem	Coloured	Fast	15.8%	35	5	107	11	19	3.1	Galiem	Coloured	6
7	Gavin	Kaplan	White	Top Order	2.0	142	231	15.2%	14.9%	61	28.4	Kaplan	White	Medium	0.0%	0	0	0	0	###	###	Kaplan	White	5
8	Ryan	Klein	White	Bowling All Round	8.6	74	139	7.9%	9.0%	53	24.7	Klein	White	Fast	12.5%	27	0	91	6	27	3.3	Klein	White	5
9	Zolisa	Mama	African	Lower Order	9.8	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	###	0.0	Mama	African	Fast	5.7%	13	0	79	2	38	6.3	Mama	African	4
10	Siphamandla	Mavanda	African	Batting All Round	5.2	49	132	5.2%	8.5%	37	9.8	Mavanda	African	Off Spin	3.2%	7	0	43	2	21	6.1	Mavanda	African	5
11	Muzammil	Sheik	Indian	Batting All Round	6.4	69	96	7.4%	6.2%	72	23.0	Sheik	Indian	Medium	5.0%	11	1	49	1	66	4.5	Sheik	Indian	5
12	Michael	Cohen	White		10.5	6	47	0.6%	3.0%	13	1.5	Cohen	White	Fast	12.3%	27	4	65	7	23	2.4	Cohen	White	4
13	Kyle	Verreynne	White	WK Batsman	3.0	145	189	15.5%	12.2%	77	29.0	Verreynne	White		0.0%	0	0	0	0	###	###	Verreynne	White	6
3	African	Squad Demographic Breakdown	Totals		934	1547	60		Totals		O	M	R	W	Str.	Eco.								
3	Coloured										219	28	739	50	26	3.4								
2	Indian																							
5	White																							
0	Other																							
Abrahams	Ziyaad	Western C	27/03/1997	Played	Right	Lower	Right Arm	Fast	970323	Male	Coloured													
Commins	Murray	Rondebos	02-01-1997	Played	Left H	Top Or	Right Arm	Medium	#####	Male	White													
Dawood	Junaid	Rondebos	02-10-1996	Played	Right	Lower	Right Arm	Legspin	#####	Male	Indian													
Ebrahim (Capt.)	Mohamed Aaqil	Rondebos	17-04-1997	Played	Right	Batting	Right Arm	Off Spin	970411	Male	Coloured													
Fortune	Reuben	Western C	08-06-1997	Played	Left H	WK Batsman			970608538	Male	African													
Galiem	Dayyaan	Rondebos	02-01-1997	Played	Right	Bowling	Right Arm	Fast	970201	Male	Coloured													
Kaplan	Gavin	Rondebos	07-02-1998	Played	Right	Top Or	Right Arm	Medium	980207	Male	White													
Klein	Ryan	Rondebos	15-06-1997	Played	Right	Bowling	Right Arm	Fast	970615	Male	White													
Mama	Zolisa	Fairbairn C	27-09-1997		Right	Lower	Right Arm	Fast	97 09 2	Male	African													
Mavanda	Siphamandla	Western C	27-06-1997	Played	Right	Batting	Right Arm	Off Spin	970627	Male	African													
Sheik	Muzammil	Rondebos	02-07-1997	Played	Right	Batting	Right Arm	Medium	970702	Male	Indian													
Cohen	Michael	Reddam H	04/08/1998				Left Arm	Opening Bowler	#####	Male	White													
Verreynne	Kyle	Wynberg B	12-05-1997	Played	Right	WK Batsman			970512	Male	White													

Game 1 - Time																	
Opposition		Mpumalanga															
No. Bat	Surname	Race	Runs Scored		Balls Faced		% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate		O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate	Economy Rate
10	Abrahams	Coloured			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!		Abrahams	11	2	24	1	20.4%	12	2.2	
3	Commins	White	43	88	20.7%	27.9%	48.9%		Commins					0.0%	#####	#####	
8	Dawood	Indian			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!		Dawood	15	5	31	3	27.8%	10	2.1	
5	Ebrahim	Coloured	41	60	19.7%	19.0%	68.3%		Ebrahim	7	0	27	1	13.0%	0	3.9	
1	Fortune	African	18	31	8.7%	9.8%	58.1%		Fortune					0.0%	#####	#####	
4	Galiem	Coloured	16	46	7.7%	14.6%	34.8%		Galiem	9	0	33	1	16.7%	0	3.7	
2	Kaplan	White	5	14	2.4%	4.4%	35.7%		Kaplan					0.0%	#####	#####	
DNP	Klein	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!		Klein					0.0%	#####	#####	
9	Mama	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!		Mama	4	0	33	0	7.4%	#####	8.3	
DNP	Mavanda	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!		Mavanda					0.0%	#####	#####	
no 7	Sheik	Indian	30	31	14.4%	9.8%	96.8%		Sheik	1	1	0	0	1.9%	#####	0.0	
11	Cohen	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!		Cohen	7	3	11	2	13.0%	9	1.6	
no 6	Verreynne	White	55	45	26.4%	14.3%	122.2%		Verreynne					0.0%	#####	#####	
Team Batting									Team Bowling								
Runs									208								

Game 3 - T20																
Opposition			Namibia													
No. Bat	Surname	Race	Runs Scored		Balls Faced	% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate		O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate	Economy Rate
11	Abrahams	Coloured				0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Abrahams					0.0%	#####	#####
3	Commins	White	48	49	49.5%	40.8%	98.0%	Commins						0.0%	#####	#####
7	Dawood	Indian				0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Dawood	4	0	13	3	21.6%	0	3.3
5	Ebrahim	Coloured	2	3	2.1%	2.5%	66.7%	Ebrahim	1	0	11	1	1	5.4%	0	11.0
1	Fortune	African	16	29	16.5%	24.2%	55.2%	Fortune						0.0%	#####	#####
11	Galiem	Coloured				0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Galiem					0.0%	#####	#####
2	Kaplan	White	16	15	16.5%	12.5%	106.7%	Kaplan						0.0%	#####	#####
8	Klein	White				0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Klein	4	0	10	1	21.6%	0	2.5
9	Mama	African				0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Mama	1.5	0	13	2	8.1%	0	8.7
6	Mavanda	African	0	1	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	Mavanda	4	0	22	1	1	21.6%	0	5.5
DNP	Sheik	Indian				0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Sheik					0.0%	#####	#####
10	Cohen	White				0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Cohen	4	0	6	2	21.6%	0	1.5
4	Verreynne	White	15	23	15.5%	19.2%	65.2%	Verreynne						0.0%	#####	#####
Team Batting									Team Bowling							
Runs									97	O	M	R	W	Eco.		
										19	0	75	10	4.1		
															<10%	
															10 - 14.9%	

Game 4 - T20																
Opposition			North West													
No. Bat	Surname	Race	Runs Scored		Balls Faced	% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate		O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate	Economy Rate
11	Abrahams	Coloured			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Abrahams	4	0	19	1	21.6%	0	4.8	
4	Commins	White	0	1	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	Commins					0.0%	#####	#####	
10	Dawood	Indian			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Dawood	4	1	11	3	21.6%	2	2.8	
6	Ebrahim	Coloured	9	8	6.9%	6.5%	112.5%	Ebrahim	2	0	17	0	10.8%	#####	8.5	
8	Fortune	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Fortune					0.0%	#####	#####	
5	Galiem	Coloured	67	41	51.5%	33.3%	163.4%	Galiem	2.5	1	8	4	13.5%	1.5	3.2	
2	Kaplan	White	27	35	20.8%	28.5%	77.1%	Kaplan					0.0%	#####	#####	
9	Klein	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Klein	4	0	19	1	21.6%	0	4.8	
11	Mama	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Mama	2	0	15	0	10.8%	#####	7.5	
7	Mavanda	African	1	2	0.8%	1.6%	50.0%	Mavanda					0.0%	#####	#####	
3	Sheik	Indian	6	9	4.6%	7.3%	66.7%	Sheik					0.0%	#####	#####	
DNP	Cohen	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Cohen					0.0%	#####	#####	
1	Verreynne	White	20	27	15.4%	22.0%	74.1%	Verreynne					0.0%	#####	#####	
Team Batting																
Runs130																
Team Bowling																
O M R W Eco.																
19 2 89 9 4.8																
<10%																
10 - 14.9%																

Game 3 - 50 Overs																
Opposition		KZN Inland														
No. Bat	Surname	Race	Runs Scored	Balls Faced	% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate		O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate	Economy Rate	
DNP	Abrahams	Coloured			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Abrahams					0.0%	#####	#####	
3	Commins	White	2	22	1.3%	7.5%	9.1%	Commins					0.0%	#####	#####	
9	Dawood	Indian			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Dawood	10	2	34	1	20.2%	12	3.4	
6	Ebrahim	Coloured	3	6	2.0%	2.1%	50.0%	Ebrahim					0.0%	#####	#####	
DNP	Fortune	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Fortune					0.0%	#####	#####	
5	Galiem	Coloured	5	15	3.3%	5.1%	33.3%	Galiem	10	1	31	4	20.2%	1.5	3.1	
2	Kaplan	White	63	111	41.2%	38.0%	56.8%	Kaplan					0.0%	#####	#####	
no 8	Klein	White	6	7	3.9%	2.4%	85.7%	Klein	9.4	0	36	4	19.0%	0	3.8	
10	Mama	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Mama	5	0	18	0	10.1%	#####	3.6	
4	Mavanda	African	34	70	22.2%	24.0%	48.6%	Mavanda					0.0%	#####	#####	
no 7	Sheik	Indian	7	12	4.6%	4.1%	58.3%	Sheik	6	0	20	1	12.1%	0	3.3	
11	Cohen	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Cohen	9	0	28	0	18.2%	#####	3.1	
1	Verreynne	White	33	49	21.6%	16.8%	67.3%	Verreynne					0.0%	#####	#####	
Team Batting								Team Bowling								
Runs								153								

Opposition			Gauteng													
No. Bat	Surname	Race	Runs Scored		% Runs Scored		% Balls Faced		Strike Rate	O	M	R	W	Over %	Strike Rate	Economy Rate
no 11	Abrahams	Coloured	6	8	4.0%	3.2%	75.0%	Abrahams	6.5	1	22	0	16.5%	#####	3.4	
4	Commins	White	0	2	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	Commins					0.0%	#####	#####	
10	Dawood	Indian	8	11	5.4%	4.4%	72.7%	Dawood	9	1	20	2	22.8%	3	2.2	
6	Ebrahim	Coloured	33	35	22.1%	14.0%	94.3%	Ebrahim	6	0	33	0	15.2%	#####	5.5	
1	Fortune	African	13	38	8.7%	15.2%	34.2%	Fortune					0.0%	#####	#####	
7	Galiem	Coloured	22	24	14.8%	9.6%	91.7%	Galiem	7	0	21	1	17.7%	0	3.0	
2	Kaplan	White	31	56	20.8%	22.4%	55.4%	Kaplan					0.0%	#####	#####	
9	Klein	White	18	25	12.1%	10.0%	72.0%	Klein	4	0	18	0	10.1%	#####	4.5	
DNP	Mama	African			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Mama					0.0%	#####	#####	
5	Mavanda	African	5	27	3.4%	10.8%	18.5%	Mavanda	3	0	21	1	7.6%	0	7.0	
8	Sheik	Indian	2	6	1.3%	2.4%	33.3%	Sheik	4	0	29	0	10.1%	#####	7.3	
DNP	Cohen	White			0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	Cohen					0.0%	#####	#####	
3	Verreynne	White	11	18	7.4%	7.2%	61.1%	Verreynne					0.0%	#####	#####	
Team Batting								Team Bowling								
Runs				149				O	M	R	W	Eco.				
								40	2	164	4	4.2				

	Squad No.	First Name	Surname	Race	Bat Skill	Ave. No. Bat	Runs Scored	Balls Faced	% Runs Scored	% Balls Faced	Strike Rate	Bat. Average
1	1	Fenito	Mehl	Coloured	Batting All Rounder	1.0	166	304	20.5%	19.9%	55	33.2
2	4	Wihan	Victor	White	Top Order	1.0	102	146	11.7%	9.6%	70	17.0
3	6	Angus	Curtis	White	Top Order	1.0	62	180	10.8%	13.4%	34	10.3
4	7	James	Tedder	White	Top Order	1.0	140	266	19.7%	19.7%	53	46.7
5	10	Loure'n	Steenkamp	White	Top Order	1.0	33	43	4.0%	3.4%	77	6.6
6	11	Simon	Muller	White	All Rounder	1.0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	0.0
7	11	Thabo	Motaung	African	Top Order	1.0	39	111	6.2%	8.7%	35	9.8
8	12	Levin	Muller	Coloured	Top order	1.0	139	146	10.8%	11.3%	95	23.2
9	8	Jacques	Fourie	White	Batting All Rounder	1.2	109	251	20.1%	25.8%	43	21.8
10	11	Reabone	Prophy	African	Batsman	1.3	105	250	14.5%	17.2%	42	17.5
11	2	Nathan	Roux	African	Batting All Rounder	1.5	94	180	11.4%	13.0%	52	15.7
12	1	Slabber	La Grange	White	Top Order	1.8	64	99	7.9%	6.5%	65	12.8
13	3	Xolani	Mahlaba	African	Top Order	1.8	47	95	5.1%	6.7%	49	9.4
14	5	Ricardo	Vasconcelos	White	Top Order	1.8	104	165	12.0%	11.1%	63	20.8
15	2	Anthony	Dakin	White	Top Order	1.8	169	188	22.4%	13.6%	90	33.8
16	8	Rassie	Pretorius	White	WK	1.8	84	144	14.9%	13.7%	58	14.0
17	11	Rubin	Hermann	White	Top Order	1.8	145	201	23.0%	15.8%	72	29.0
18	3	Kyle	Scheepers	White	Top Order	2.0	108	193	11.6%	13.7%	56	21.6
19	13	Gavin	Kaplan	White	Top Order	2.0	142	231	15.2%	14.9%	61	28.4
20	6	Bryce	Tullis	White	WK Batsman	2.2	84	167	14.7%	12.4%	50	14.0
21	12	Richard	Papenfus	White	Top order	2.2	532	196	41.2%	15.2%	271	88.7
22	2	Athenkosi	Mfazwe	African	Batting All Rounder	2.2	87	171	10.6%	12.3%	51	17.4
23	9	Schalk	Sutherland	White	WK Batsman	2.3	58	36	10.7%	3.7%	161	14.5
24	5	Liam	Smith	White	Top Order	2.3	55	155	6.4%	10.4%	35	9.2
25	13	Reuben	Fortune	African	WK Batsman	2.4	57	122	6.1%	7.9%	47	11.4

26	2	Matthew	Breetzke	White	Top Order	2.5	106	147	14.1%	10.6%	72	17.7
27	10	Gladwin	Nieuwenhuizen	Coloured	Batting All Rounder	2.5	97	197	13.4%	13.5%	49	16.2
28	1	Mncedisi	Malika	African	Batting All Rounder	2.7	173	252	21.0%	18.2%	69	28.8
29	4	Reinhard	Van Tonder	White	Top Order	2.8	208	331	23.8%	21.7%	63	34.7
30	10	Lesego	Senokwane	African	Bowling All Rounder	2.8	107	241	13.1%	19.3%	44	17.8
31	11	Josh	van Heerden	White	Top Order	2.8	153	278	24.3%	21.9%	55	38.3
32	2	Liam	Lindsey	White	Top Order	3.0	150	312	19.9%	22.6%	48	25.0
33	5	Toni	de Zorzi	African	Top Order	3.0	166	237	19.2%	15.9%	70	33.2
34	9	Sinegugu	Maseko	African	Middle Order	3.0	162	191	29.9%	19.6%	85	32.4
35	12	Jean	Du Plessis	White	Top/middle order	3.0	203	339	15.7%	26.3%	60	33.8
36	13	Kyle	Verreynne	White	WK Batsman	3.0	145	189	15.5%	12.2%	77	29.0
37	13	Murray	Commings	White	Top Order	3.2	95	169	10.2%	10.9%	56	15.8
38	9	Jandre'	Dreyer	White	Top Order	3.2	90	150	11.0%	12.0%	60	18.0
39	9	Ruan	Haasbroek	White	Batting All Rounder	3.3	236	292	28.9%	23.4%	81	59.0
40	1	James	Monaghan	White	Right Hand Batsman	3.4	36	110	4.4%	7.9%	33	7.2
41	7	Jerome	Bossr	Coloured	Top Order	3.4	63	178	8.9%	13.2%	35	15.8
42	1	Hannes	Venter	White	Top Order	3.5	142	246	17.6%	16.1%	58	23.7
43	6	Jiveshen	Pillay	Indian	Top Order	3.5	93	252	16.2%	18.7%	37	15.5
44	10	Roche	Roussouw	White	Batsman	3.5	151	311	20.9%	21.4%	49	25.2
45	8	Armandt	Pansengrouw	White	Batsman	3.6	66	73	11.7%	7.0%	90	13.2
46	1	Phillip	Carstens	White	WK Batsman	3.8	109	176	13.5%	11.5%	62	21.8
47	9	Ozayr	Karodia	Indian	Batting All Rounder	3.8	15	30	2.8%	3.1%	50	2.5
48	3	Daine	Kruger	White	Middle Order	4.0	25	55	3.3%	4.0%	45	6.3
49	3	Kabelo	Sekhukhune	African	Top Order	4.0	162	213	17.4%	15.1%	76	32.4
50	4	Dilivio	Ridgaard	Coloured	WK Batsman	4.0	63	163	7.2%	10.7%	39	10.5
51	5	Wiaan	Mulder	White	Top Order	4.0	153	256	17.7%	17.2%	60	25.5
52	7	Morne	Venter	White	All Rounder	4.0	149	250	26.5%	23.8%	60	29.8
53	8	Aubrey	Van Renen	White	Batsman	4.0	26	69	4.6%	6.6%	38	4.3
54	9	Siyabonga	Mtsweni	African	Top Order	4.0	77	142	14.2%	14.6%	54	12.8

55	10	Marko	De Kock	White	Batting All Rounder	4.0	60	74	8.3%	5.1%	81	10.0
56	1	Pieter	Pretorius	White	Top Order	4.2	61	154	7.5%	10.1%	40	10.2
57	4	Vyasen	Govenden	Indian	Middle Order	4.2	146	240	15.7%	17.0%	61	24.3
58	7	Joel	Veeran	Indian	Top Order	4.2	190	299	26.7%	22.2%	64	47.5
59	8	Thabo	Ledwaba	African	All Rounder	4.3	16	39	2.8%	3.7%	41	4.0
60	3	Michael	Weldon	White	WK Batsman	4.3	189	163	20.3%	11.5%	116	37.8
61	3	CJ	Van Der Walt	Other	Middle Order	4.3	107	206	11.5%	14.6%	52	26.8
62	13	Todd	Walker	White	Top/middle order	4.3	156	203	12.1%	15.7%	77	26.0
63	2	Akhona	Namba	African	Top Order	4.4	36	106	4.8%	7.7%	34	9.0
64	6	Jean	De Wet	White	Batting All Rounder	4.5	56	92	9.8%	6.8%	61	11.2
65	6	Gavin	Morris	White	WK Batsman	4.5	96	239	16.8%	17.7%	40	16.0
66	9	Vian	Maritz	White	WK Batsman	4.5	204	270	25.0%	21.6%	76	40.8
67	5	Kevin	Pretorius	White	Middle Order	4.7	141	272	16.1%	17.8%	52	35.3
68	7	Tyron	Koen	White	Top Order	4.7	81	119	11.4%	8.8%	68	13.5
69	10	Tristan	Traugott	Coloured	Batsman	4.7	70	177	9.7%	12.2%	40	11.7
70	13	Josh	Van Eden	White	Middle order	4.7	87	127	6.7%	9.8%	69	17.4
71	7	Junaid	Syed	Indian	Top Order	4.8	27	53	3.8%	3.9%	51	5.4
72	5	Neil	Durrow	White	Middle Order	4.8	147	208	16.8%	13.6%	71	29.4
73	6	Farhaan	Sayanvala	Indian	Top Order	4.8	161	209	18.6%	14.0%	77	53.7
74	11	Dean	Foxcroft	White	Top Order	4.8	59	130	9.4%	10.2%	45	11.8
75	2	Ty	Maclean	African	Lower Order	5.0	25	19	3.0%	1.4%	132	8.3
76	5	Shane	Dadswell	White	Middle Order	5.0	60	38	6.9%	2.6%	158	20.0
77	6	Pravir	Valloo	Indian	Middle Order	5.0	9	71	1.6%	5.3%	13	2.3
78	7	Jason	Wagener	White	WK Batsman	5.0	47	49	6.6%	3.6%	96	7.8
79	11	Willie	Ludick	White	Middle Order	5.0	75	142	11.9%	11.2%	53	15.0
80	4	Marno	Van Greuning	White	Top Order	5.2	50	115	5.7%	7.5%	43	8.3
81	8	Thumisang	Letsoalo	African	WK	5.2	75	145	13.3%	13.8%	52	15.0
82	10	Tlotlisang	Makhele	African	Top Order	5.2	39	63	4.8%	5.0%	62	7.8
83	3	Keenan	Vieira	White	Middle Order	5.2	60	96	8.0%	6.9%	63	12.0

84	13	Siphamandla	Mavanda	African	Batting All Rounder	5.2	49	132	5.2%	8.5%	37	9.8
85	7	Keenan	Rencken	White	WK Batsman	5.5	30	28	4.2%	2.1%	107	7.5
86	13	Mohamed Aaqil	Ebrahim	Coloured	Batting All Rounder	5.5	166	225	17.8%	14.5%	74	33.2
87	5	Wandile	Makwethu	African	Middle Order	5.6	30	166	3.5%	11.1%	18	15.0
88	2	Sinethemba	Qeshile	African	WK Batsman	5.7	40	106	4.9%	7.6%	38	10.0
89	9	Clem	Murray	White	WK Batsman	5.7	51	141	9.4%	14.5%	36	8.5
90	10	Divan	Nieuwenhuizen	White	WK	5.7	130	191	18.0%	13.1%	68	26.0
91	1	Vezokuhle	Mntungwa	African	WK Batsman	6.0	88	137	10.9%	9.0%	64	29.3
92	7	Sithabiso	Zungu	African	Lower Order	6.0	64	180	9.0%	13.4%	36	16.0
93	8	Don	Radebe	African	All Rounder	6.0	32	87	5.7%	8.3%	37	5.3
94	12	Vuyani	Phangiso	African	Middle Order	6.0	28	65	4.4%	5.1%	43	7.0
95	1	Luke	Philander	Coloured	Bowling All Rounder	6.2	82	121	10.1%	7.9%	68	16.4
96	2	Bamanye	Xengxe	African	Bowling All Rounder	6.2	151	128	18.3%	9.2%	118	30.2
97	2	Winray	Christoffels	Coloured	Batting All Rounder	6.3	73	127	8.9%	9.2%	57	24.3
98	4	Albert	Mohlala	African	Middle Order	6.3	56	128	6.0%	9.1%	44	28.0
99	11	Hannes	Jacobs	White	All Rounder	6.3	69	128	9.6%	8.8%	54	11.5
100	13	Dayyaan	Galiem	Coloured	Bowling All Rounder	6.3	111	135	11.9%	8.7%	82	18.5
101	12	Thinus	Viljoen	White	Lower Order	6.4	27	68	4.3%	5.4%	40	9.0
102	13	Muzammil	Sheik	Indian	Batting All Rounder	6.4	69	96	7.4%	6.2%	72	23.0
103	1	Aphiwe	Lepotso	African	Middle Order	6.5	3	22	0.4%	1.4%	14	0.8
104	3	Kyle	Jacobs	Coloured	Middle Order	6.5	76	144	10.1%	10.4%	53	12.7
105	11	Ruan	de Swardt	White	Middle Order	6.5	87	205	13.8%	16.1%	42	29.0
106	12	Samkelo	Mvimbi	African	Lower order	6.6	51	57	4.0%	4.4%	89	10.2
107	8	Irfaan	Hoosen	Indian	Middle Order	6.7	30	51	5.5%	5.2%	59	6.0
108	4	Frankl	Damons	Coloured	Batting All Rounder	6.8	32	90	3.7%	5.9%	36	10.7
109	3	Michael	Enslin	White	Middle Order	6.8	49	79	5.3%	5.6%	62	12.3
110	6	Eathan	Bosch	White	Bowling All Rounder	6.8	107	199	18.7%	14.8%	54	17.8
111	8	Nduvho	Mphindi	African	All Rounder	7.2	32	67	5.7%	6.4%	48	8.0

112	9	Happy	Madhlope	African	Middle Order	7.2	3	10	0.6%	1.0%	30	0.6
113	12	Jaco	Janse van Rensburg	White	Middle order	7.2	33	51	2.6%	4.0%	65	8.3
114	7	Matthew	Kirkham	White	Middle Order	7.4	24	19	3.4%	1.4%	126	6.0
115	12	Bailey	Aarons	Coloured	Top order	7.4	5	7	0.4%	0.5%	71	1.3
116	5	Sean	Whitehead	White	Lower Order	7.5	110	138	12.6%	9.1%	80	36.7
117	7	Shinga	Appanna	Indian	WK Batsman	7.5	24	59	3.4%	4.4%	41	8.0
118	3	Jade	De Klerk	Coloured	Lower Order	7.7	23	59	3.1%	4.3%	39	3.8
119	8	Sahil	Patel	Indian	All Rounder	7.7	37	70	6.6%	6.7%	53	6.2
120	5	Katlego	Thena	African	Bowling All Rounder	7.8	50	66	5.8%	4.4%	76	16.7
121	11	Nhlanhla	Mofokeng	African	Middle Order	7.8	6	12	1.0%	0.9%	50	2.0
122	3	Liam	Harrison	Coloured	Middle Order	7.8	31	62	4.1%	4.5%	50	6.2
123	4	Altus	Pretorius	White	Lower Order	7.8	43	43	4.6%	3.0%	100	10.8
124	9	Francois	Kroukamp	White	Batting All Rounder	7.8	10	42	1.8%	4.3%	24	2.0
125	9	Sarel	Rossouw	White	Bowling All Rounder	7.8	24	34	2.9%	2.7%	71	4.8
126	6	Linaldo	Phillips	African	Batting All Rounder	7.8	77	113	8.9%	7.6%	68	12.8
127	2	Malwande	Zamo	African	Batting All Rounder	8.0	43	89	5.2%	6.4%	48	14.3
128	6	David	Small	White	Bowling All Rounder	8.0	34	54	5.9%	4.0%	63	5.7
129	10	Ruan	Minnaar	White	Bowling All Rounder	8.0	21	25	2.6%	2.0%	84	10.5
130	8	Asad	Patel	Indian	Left Arm Fast	8.2	6	17	1.1%	1.6%	35	1.0
131	1	William	Sendin	White	Bowling All Rounder	8.2	33	78	4.1%	5.1%	42	8.3
132	10	Modise	Mahlaku	African	Bowling All Rounder	8.2	40	71	4.9%	5.7%	56	10.0
133	4	Lejone	Makhasane	African	Lower Order	8.5	8	12	0.9%	0.8%	67	2.0
134	6	Nabeel	Mahmoud	Indian	Middle Order	8.5	9	23	1.6%	1.7%	39	2.3
135	10	Motheo	Manaka	African	Played in 2013 Week	8.5	4	24	0.6%	1.7%	17	1.0
136	11	CJ	Pinetown	Coloured	Batting All Rounder	8.5	26	50	3.6%	3.4%	52	6.5
137	2	Axola	Ngwana	African	Bowling All Rounder	8.6	64	102	7.8%	7.4%	63	16.0
138	4	David	Zweni	African	Middle Order	8.6	19	36	2.0%	2.5%	53	4.8
139	5	Ntokozo	Mahlaba	African	Middle Order	8.6	3	47	0.3%	3.2%	6	0.8

140	9	Grant	Truter	White	Bowling All Rounder	8.6	21	51	3.9%	5.2%	41	7.0
141	9	Hlompho	Modimokoane	African	Bowling All Rounder	8.6	0	9	0.0%	0.7%	0	0.0
142	13	Ryan	Klein	White	Bowling All Rounder	8.6	74	139	7.9%	9.0%	53	24.7
143	13	Junaid	Dawood	Indian	Lower Order	8.7	10	40	1.1%	2.6%	25	1.7
144	3	Jonathan	Draai	Coloured	Lower Order	8.8	48	113	6.4%	8.2%	42	16.0
145	5	Thando	Lebuso	African	Middle Order	8.8	10	12	1.1%	0.8%	83	2.0
146	10	Tumelo	Mokoena	African	Lower Order	8.8	15	25	1.8%	2.0%	60	3.0
147	12	Athenkosi	Mapono	African	Middle/lower order	8.8	19	62	1.5%	4.8%	31	3.2
148	1	Thandani	Majebe	African	Bowling All Rounder	9.0	8	41	1.0%	2.7%	20	2.0
149	7	Kamogelo	Selane	African	Lower Order	9.0	12	30	2.1%	2.2%	40	3.0
150	7	Craig	Schlemmer	White	Top Order	9.0	19	29	2.7%	2.2%	66	3.8
151	12	William	Ledwaba	African	Middle Order	9.2	9	34	1.4%	2.7%	26	1.5
152	12	Dillon	Nuys	Coloured	Lower order	9.2	58	69	4.5%	5.3%	84	29.0
153	11	Nishen	Pillay	Indian	Lower Order	9.2	2	24	0.3%	1.9%	8	0.4
154	5	Dylan	Aucamp	Coloured	Lower Order	9.5	1	24	0.1%	1.6%	4	0.3
155	8	Brendan	Bezuidenhout	White	All Rounder	9.5	22	47	3.9%	4.5%	47	5.5
156	11	Andre	Share	Coloured	Played in 2013 Week	9.5	3	7	0.4%	0.5%	43	0.8
157	1	Pieter	Swart	White	Bowling All Rounder	9.6	36	100	4.4%	6.6%	36	9.0
158	2	Lukholo	Gwangqa	African	Bowling All Rounder	9.7	29	72	3.5%	5.2%	40	4.8
159	13	Zolisa	Mama	African	Lower Order	9.8	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	0.0
160	3	Lutho	Sipamla	African	Lower Order	9.8	17	62	2.3%	4.5%	27	5.7
161	3	Kyle	Biddulph	White	Lower Order	9.8	4	21	0.5%	1.5%	19	1.0
162	5	Conner	McKerr	White	Lower Order	9.8	7	35	0.8%	2.4%	20	1.4
163	6	Lethu	Mthembu	African	Lower Order	9.8	6	23	1.0%	1.7%	26	1.2
164	9	Elnu	Potgieter	White	Lower Order	9.8	5	15	0.9%	1.5%	33	1.3
165	11	Luvuyo	Nkese	African	Lower Order	9.8	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	0.0
166	12	Nevada	Jacobs	Coloured	Lower order	9.8	3	23	0.2%	1.8%	13	0.8
167	4	Wilber	Van Dyk	White	Lower Order	9.8	4	13	0.4%	0.9%	31	0.8
168	10	Tshepo	Seroalo	African	Lower Order	10.0	8	20	1.0%	1.6%	40	1.3

169	11	Keenan	Pedro	Coloured	Played in 2013 Week	10.0	3	28	0.4%	1.9%	11	0.8
170	8	Motlatjo	Kataka	African	All Rounder	10.2	17	41	3.0%	3.9%	41	4.3
171	10	Mbulelo	Matunda	African	Lower Order	10.2	0	5	0.0%	0.4%	0	0.0
172	12	Nkosinathi	Msiza	African	Lower Order	10.2	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	0.0
173	7	Nduduzo	Mfoza	African	Lower Order	10.3	1	46	0.1%	3.4%	2	0.2
174	6	Chad	Classen	Coloured	Lower Order	10.4	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	0.0
175	2	Mihlali	May	African	Bowling All Rounder	10.5	4	13	0.5%	0.9%	31	1.0
176	7	Okuhle	Cele	African	Lower Order	10.5	1	23	0.1%	1.7%	4	0.2
177	13	Michael	Cohen	White		10.5	6	47	0.6%	3.0%	13	1.5
178	1	Milton	Mackier	Coloured	Bowling All Rounder	10.6	0	2	0.0%	0.1%	0	0.0
179	9	Lungelo	Mtshali	African	Middle Order	10.6	0	13	0.0%	1.3%	0	0.0
180	1	Byron	Fortuin	Coloured	Low Order	10.7	17	46	2.1%	3.0%	37	2.8
181	10	Percy	Seane	African	Played in 2013 Week	10.7	4	17	0.6%	1.2%	24	0.8
182	4	Franklyn	Damons	Coloured	Batting All Rounder	10.8	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	0.0
183	4	Samokelo	Mokhosi	African	Middle Order	10.8	3	13	0.3%	0.9%	23	1.5
184	6	Vuyo	Mondi	African	Lower Order	10.8	0	10	0.0%	0.7%	0	0.0
185	5	Brandon	Glover	White	Lower Order	10.8	0	2	0.0%	0.1%	0	0.0
186	12	JC	Nel	White	Lower order	10.8	4	10	0.3%	0.8%	40	1.0
187	13	Ziyaad	Abrahams	Coloured	Lower Order	10.8	10	22	1.1%	1.4%	45	2.5
188	2	Akhona	Mnyaka	African	Bowling All Rounder	10.8	4	17	0.5%	1.2%	24	0.8
189	4	Christmas	Mpenyane	African	Lower Order	10.8	0	1	0.0%	0.1%	0	0.0
190	3	Sinalo	Grootboom	African	Lower Order	11.0	9	17	1.2%	1.2%	53	2.3
191	4	Calvin	Ntombela	African	Lower Order	11.0	0	3	0.0%	0.2%	0	0.0
192	6	Aashiq	Ramdin	Indian	Lower Order	11.0	5	7	0.9%	0.5%	71	1.7
193	8	Juan-Pierre	Prinsloo	White	All Rounder	11.0	0	1	0.0%	0.1%	0	0.0
194	8	Muhammed	Jina	Indian	Lower Order	11.0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	0.0
195	12	Siyabonga	Mbathane	African	Lower order	11.0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	0.0

[illegible]

Affiliate	Name and Race									
Boland	Lepotso	BA								
Border	May	BA								
EP	Harrison	Col								
Easterns	Ntombela	BA								
Free State	Mokhosi	BA	Damons	Col						
Gauteng										
Inland	Mondi	BA	Mahmoud??	Ind						
KZN										
Limpopo	Kataka	BA								
Mpumalanga	Jina	Ind	Mtshali	BA						
North West	Matunda	BA								
Northern Cape	Seane	BA	Pinetown	Col	Share	BA				
Northerns	Msiza	BA								
SWD	Mapono	BA								
WP	Mama	BA								

No. of Players identified		18	
Total No. of Players Observed		195	
% Players Lacking Opportunity		9.23%	
Out of the 28 Players Identified	No. of BA	13	72.2%
	No. of Col	3	16.7%
	No. of Ind	2	11.1%
	No. of White	0	0.0%